SPC

1985

A SOCIAL REPORT

FOR METROPOLITAN TORONTO

NUMBER 1

December 1985

by

The Social Planning Council
of Metropolitan Toronto

© Copyright by the

Social Planning Council
of Metropolitan Toronto
Suite 1000
950 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4W 2J4

Tel: (416) 961-9831

ISBN 0-919456-03-0

Staff Coordinator: Jeffrey Patterson, Senior Program Director

Loren Simerl, Assistant Program Director *
David Thornley, Program Director
Barbara Woolley, Secretary

* Resigned June 1985

Price: $9.00

PREFACE

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto is a voluntary social planning organization in the Metropolitan Toronto community whose purposes include the facilitation of active citizen involvement in the analysis of social issues, the development of social policies and the planning of human services. The Social Planning Council exercises an independent voice in encouraging and assisting groups and individuals to develop social policies and services.

In the past, the Social Planning Council (SPC) has published reports on trends in service needs and in providing services. More recently, we have undertaken research, developed new and innovative service patterns and sponsored or co-sponsored conferences and community education events with respect to a number of human service issues and problems. The more notable of these projects include the two volume study of service trends and requirements in Metropolitan Toronto's newer suburban areas, playing of lead role in documenting the need for new programs in neighbourhood support services, a study of the need for housing assistance and a study of the deindustrialization of Metropolitan Toronto.*

Most recently, and by way of following up these many studies and community education events, the SPC has perceived a growing need to comment periodically and comprehensively on social trends, needsand service requirements and trends. Accordingly, A Social Report for Metropolitan

---

*Metro's Suburbs in Transition, Part 1, Evolution and Overview and Part II, Planning Agenda for the Eighties; Neighbourhoods Under Stress; A New Housing Agenda for Metropolitan Toronto; and The Deindustrialization of Metropolitan Toronto: A Study of Plant Closures, Layoffs and Unemployment.

Toronto, Number 1, is intended as the first of what we anticipate will become an annual series. This number consists primarily of an analysis of social trends using data from various surveys by Statistics Canada and from the Census, as well as an analysis of service and local social spending trends in light of larger social trends.

It is anticipated that future reports will be drawn from other sources and will focus on other issues. Our objective will nevertheless remain the same: to offer comment on critical social issues and needs in Metropolitan Toronto and to make conclusions and recommendations for action at the local level, both by government and by the voluntary sector.

We hope that government, organizations and groups and individuals will find this number and the series planned for the future useful.

Judy Jordan-Austin,
President

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This first Social Report in what the Social Planning Council envisages as an annual series examines a number of social and economic trends in Metropolitan Toronto on such subjects as incomes, employment and unemployment, housing, family structure and ethnicity. The source for most of this discussion is unexplored material from the 1981 Census of Canada, as well as more recent special survey reports from Statistics Canada. We also examine provincial and local social service funding trends in the light of our analysis of statistical data.

Poverty is currently more prevalent in Metropolitan Toronto than it was when Senator Croll and the Senate Committee on Poverty carried out their work in the late 1960s.

The percentage of Metropolitan Toronto's households with incomes below the poverty line was nearly as great in 1980 as in 1970. The number of families with incomes below the poverty line actually increased by 5.4 percent from 1970 to 1980.

Data from annual surveys by Statistics Canada indicates that the proportion of Metropolitan Toronto's households with low incomes increased considerably with the 1982/83 recession, and that the incidence of poverty remains well above its 1970 and 1980 levels. The 1980s have seen a particularly rapid increase in poverty amongst families with children, from 12.5 per cent in 1981 to 16.3 per cent in 1982 at the depth of the recession. The incidence of poverty amongst families with four or more children increased from 20.7 to 31.0 per cent in this same year, an increase of almost 50 per cent and a testament to the effects of high unemployment on

children and to the inadequacies in Canada's income security system.*

The most remarkable aspect of trends in the incidence of poverty over the past fifteen years is the contrast with the experience in the rest of Ontario and the new suburban ring lying outside of Metropolitan Toronto. The incidence of family poverty in the remainder of Ontario decreased by over one-quarter from 1970 to 1980. The incidence of poverty in the new suburban ring outside Metropolitan Toronto remainded steady, but it was only about 54 per cent of the level in Metropolitan Toronto in 1980.

Three phenomena seem to explain why the incidence of poverty is not decreasing in Metropolitan Toronto. First, there are proportionately more single parent families in Metropolitan Toronto, primarily female led, and the proportion in Metropolitan Toronto increased more rapidly from 1970 to 1980 than it did in the remainder of the province. Second, income from employment earnings increased more rapidly in the remainder of Ontario than in Metropolitan Toronto due to more rapid increases in labour force participation and the proportion of two income families between 1970 and 1980. Finally, family size and the proportion of families with large numbers of children decreased rapidly in the remainder of the province from 1970 to 1980. These latter phenomena are trends that were experienced earlier in Metropolitan Toronto than they were in the remainder of Ontario. Similar changes occurred largely prior to 1970 in Metropolitan Toronto.

* Accurate information on incomes in areas even as populous as Metropolitan Toronto is available only as data from Canada's decennial censuses is produced. The annual surveys of income carried out by Statistics Canada are not necessarily accurate even to the Metropolitan Toronto level, and hence our conclusions regarding increases in the incidence of poverty in the early 1980s are drawn from Ontario level survey data.

The geography of poverty within Metropolitan Toronto changed significantly between 1970 and 1980. The number of families with incomes below Statistics Canada's poverty line decreased by almost 23 per cent in the inner three municipalities of Toronto, York and East York, and the number increased by 48 per cent in the outer three municipalities of Etobicoke, North York and Scarborough. Nevertheless, the incidence of family poverty in the inner three municipalities remained at 16.1 per cent, about 1.4 times the incidence of 11.5 per cent in the outer three municipalities.

Some 44 per cent of families and 62 percent of unattached individuals with incomes below the poverty line lived in the inner three municipalities in 1980. In many instances poverty is concentrated in readily identifiable and small geographic areas in Metropolitan Toronto. Some 15 such areas are pointed out in this report. The proportion of families with incomes below the poverty line in these 15 selected areas ranged from just under 20 per cent to almost 66 per cent. The proportion of unattached individuals with incomes below the poverty line ranged from 34 percent to over 70 per cent. Nine of these 15 areas are in the City of Toronto, while three are in North York, one in York, and two in Scarborough. These areas are delineated in Figure 2 (page).

Family income disparities are increasing.

Between 1970 and 1980 the median income of men increased by over five per cent in constant dollars, while the median income of women increased by over 31 per cent in constant dollars. The median income of women, however, remained 46 per cent less than that for men. The

proportion of unattached individuals with incomes of $15,000 or more in 1980 dollars increased from about 22 per cent in 1970 to over 32 per cent in 1980.

Median family incomes increased by almost nine per cent in constant dollars from 1970 to 1980. The proportion of families with high incomes (over $40,000 in 1980 dollars) increased from over 17 per cent of the total in 1970 to over 21 per cent in 1980. The proportion of families with incomes less than 75 per cent of the median, as well as the proportion of families with incomes more than 125 per cent of the median increased, more rapidly than the proportion of families with incomes at the median or from 75 to 125 per cent of the median. While these trends are only that and reflect experience only over one decade, they may be indicative of a trend towards greater disparities of incomes.

Two groups in particular have not participated in the economic recovery from the 1982/83 recession: young workers aged 15 - 19 years and older workers aged 55 - 64.

Toronto stands out as a region that suffered less than many others at the depth of the 1981 to 1983 economic recession. Its unemployment rate at the end of 1984 (6.6 per cent) was below that of most other Canadian regions and urban centres.

The economic and social costs of unemployment in Metropolitan Toronto, even if they are less than for the nation as a whole, are nevertheless high. Two groups in particular have not experienced the economic recovery to the same extent as the remainder of the labour force. Young

workers aged 15 to 19 years experienced an unemployment rate of 18.2 per cent at the end of 1984 (21.9 per cent for men), only marginally less than at the depth of the recession, and the employment/population ratio, especially for young men, was less than at the depth of the recession, 38.0 per cent at the end of 1984, versus 42.4 per cent at the end of 1982.

The same tendencies are evident with respect to older workers aged 55 to 64 years. While the official rate of unemployment amongst this group has remained low (4.7 per cent at the end of 1984), the labour force participation rate of this group declined a further 1.8 per cent from the end of 1982 to the end of 1984 over the 1.5 per cent decrease that had already occurred from the end of 1980 to the end of 1982. The unemployment rate for workers aged 20-24 remained high at the end of 1984, but the critical employment/population ratio was almost as high as at the end of 1980. The employment/population ratio for workers aged 25 - 54 was higher at the end of 1984 than at the end of 1980.

Workers with less education, especially those with no post-secondary education, have also participated in the economic recovery to a lesser extent than those with post-secondary education degrees.

Over 57 per cent of husband-wife families had both spouses in the labour force in 1981, an increase of 18 per cent over 1976. Almost exactly two-thirds of lone parents participated in the labour force in 1981. However, large numbers of the remaining third were supported on mothers' allowances. They and their children lived at levels more than a third lower than Statistics Canada's low-income cut-off

(poverty) line. As well, a 67 per cent labour force participation rate for lone parents is a full 10 per cent less than for all women aged 25 to 44 years. Child care responsibilities still prevent single parents from fully participating socially and economically in the life of the community.

Declining real (constant dollar) incomes for Metropolitan Toronto's tenants, combined with rising costs for new apartments, especially financing costs, indicates a need for greater social housing involvement by government, not less.

Household tenure patterns have been stable in Metropoltan Toronto for a decade and a half. This stability masks a significant tendency towards home ownership, as the impact of increasing numbers of smaller and single person households would have ordinarily generated a greater overall increase in the proportion of households renting. Smaller households tend to rent rather than own their dwellings.

One of the results of an increased tendency to own amongst smaller households is that those tenants left in the rental market tend to have relatively lower incomes than tenants a decade ago. And this declining demand -- declining ability to pay higher rents by existing tenants -- is one factor that has led private developers not to supply the number of units required to increase the historically low and now longstanding apartment vacancy rate in Metropolitan Toronto.

Other factors are also involved in the reduced ability of the private market to supply adequate numbers of new housing units. On the cost side, operating costs over the years 1971 to 1983 increased more rapidly than overall consumer prices or than tenant incomes, although it is

also true that in the absence of increases in financing costs, the rent review guideline of six per cent from 1976 to 1984 would have allowed landlords to increase their rate of return over this time period. Probably the major factor causing landlords not to supply new rental units in the quantity required is increased financing costs.

A combination of higher financing and supply costs and declining real demand for rental housing, as well as the acute apartment shortage that has resulted in Metropolitan Toronto, has caused us to conclude that increased numbers of social housing units are required in Metropolitan Toronto, not fewer.

In 1981 some 57 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's population identified with an ethnic origin from other than the British Isles.

The number and proportion of people reporting that they are unable to speak English, 4.2 per cent in 1981, is declining. Lower rates of new immigration in the 1970s, deaths amongst older cohorts of previous immigrants from abroad and the fact that more recent immigrants come from countries where English is spoken are the apparent causes of this decline. Over 59 per cent of those unable to speak English still lived in the inner three municipalities in 1981, down from over 72 per cent in 1971. The most common languages and the proportion of total population indicating them as their mother tongue in 1981 were Italian (8.3 per cent), Portuguese (3.0 per cent), Chinese (2.8 per cent), Greek (2.2 per cent), German (2.0 per cent), Yugoslav groups (1.4 per cent), Ukrainian (1.4 per cent), Polish (1.3 per cent), Indo-Pakistani (1.2 per cent) and Spanish (1.0 per cent).

Mother tongue data usually understate the incidence of identification with particular ethnic groups, as many persons not identifying their ethnic origin with the British Isles do not speak the languages of those foreign lands as their first-learned language. Also, the mother tongue data ignore others with no single identifiable non-English language or lands where English is also the main language, but they are culturally much different than Canada. Two examples are the Jewish population, which comprises five per cent of Metro Toronto total, and West Indians. In 1981, some 57 percent of Metro Toronto's population identified an ethnic origin other than in the British Isles. About 11 per cent of Metro Toronto's population identified their ethnic origin as Italian and about 5 per cent as Jewish. A further 12.3 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's 1981 population could be identified as belonging to one or another of the non-white 'visible minorities': black, 2.5 percent; Chinese, 2.7 percent; other East Asian, 3.4 per cent; Arab and Iranian, 1.0 per cent; and Indo-Pakistani, 2.0 percent. The pattern of immigration since 1981 and a 1984 survey of employers in Metropolitan Toronto leads us to conclude that the visible minority population had increased to 15 or 16 percent of the total by 1985.

The 60,000 decrease in school-age population between 1976 and 1981 will not be regained.

The number of families with children remained steady between 1976 and 1981, although the distribution across Metropolitan Toronto changed considerably. From 1976 to 1981, the number of families with children declined by over six per cent in the inner three municipalities and increased in excess of four per cent in the three outer municipalities.

The most significant change was in the number of children in those families. The number of families with four or more children declined by almost 29 per cent in those five years, and the number with three children declined by over seven per cent. The number of one and two children families increased by seven and five per cent, respectively. These trends cause us to conclude that the 60,000 decrease in school-age population between 1976 and 1981 is not likely to be regained in the future.

In 1981, over one in five families with children (73,395) were headed by a lone parent, and almost 30 per cent of Ontario's lone parents were in Metropolitan Toronto. Each of Metropolitan Toronto's six municipalities now has a relatively equal proportion of lone parents.

Conclusion

This report emphasizes a number of issues facing the Metropolitan Toronto community. These issues are put forward herein for purposes of informing the community. Most will not be new to the community, although their magnitude and extent may be. We have tried to add dimensions to the various issues presented.

We have neither explored nor attempted to draw conclusions with respect to the extent that governments or private charitiable organizations are addressing these needs. The issues exist because any efforts that are being put forward are inadequate to address the magnitude of problems. Additional efforts and resources are required.

The past decade has unfortunately been one of restraint for social program expenditures. While increased cyclical and structural unemployment and lower real earnings resulting from the decreased productivity of Canadian industry have ultimately caused higher unemployment and a greater incidence of poverty, the inadequacy of the income security net, as well as government cutbacks, have also contributed to that increased poverty.

In Canada's democratic system and in a complex industrial society, a mixture of national, provincial and local government policies and programs are responsible for ameliorating those problems which the economic market place does not address. They are also responsible for assuring that the "common good" prevails when markets fail to do so. Private charitable organizations, to which the Social Planning Council plays a planning role, are also a vital part of the human service network in large urban centres such as Metropolitan Toronto, although they can perform their role only with considerable government assistance and in a framework and context whose parameters are ultimately established by government. What is viewed by some as the failure of governments to pursue this common good is of concern, and it is the Social Planning Council's intention to pursue these concerns in Metropolitan Toronto with a view towards both monitoring and improving our social security and human service programs and delivery systems.

At the national level we are concerned with cutbacks in the availability of unemployment insurance, successful and unsuccessful attempts to reduce the universality of programs such as family allowances and old age security pensions, as well as the benefits from these programs,

and the failure of efforts to improve the provision of personal social service programs and set these services free from the constraints of means-testing and the image of being an extension of the provision of welfare services.

Continued erosion of health, education and welfare programs at the provincial level, the failure to sufficiently finance new ways, perhaps more effective ways, of providing these services, as well as quite explicit decisions to redirect funds allocated for services in Metropolitan Toronto to other, less well serviced areas of the province are concerns that we intend to explore more explicitly in the future. Some diversion of funds to other areas of the province, especially to the regional municipalities bordering on Metropolitan Toronto, all rapidly growing areas, are understandable.

However, some of the unique features of Metropolitan Toronto are ignored. The incidence of poverty inside Metropolitan Toronto has been growing disproportionately relative to the remainder of the Province and to the larger Toronto Census Metropolitan Area. The proportion of families headed by single parents exceeds the provincial average. Almost 30 per cent of Ontario's lone parent families live in Metropolitan Toronto. While only 24 per cent of Ontario senior citizens aged 75 years and over live in Metropolitan Toronto, almost 30 per cent of those living alone live here. These factors need to be taken more explicitly into consideration as provincial government ministries allocate their scarce resources. In addition, and as the Social Planning Council has emphasized in several reports in recent years, social assistance rates have declined in real dollar terms over the past decade, although rates have generally paralleled inflation trends since 1981.

At the local level, funds allocated to special assistance for welfare recipients have decreased from 1.55 times the provincial average in 1980 to 1.28 times in 1983. Metro's Community Services and Housing Department seems to have allocated considerable new expenditures to municipal homes for the aged and child day care services, but less in such areas as home support services and family counselling services. Provincial policies may have favoured provincially-provided services at the expense of municipally-provided services or those provided by charitable organizations in recent years. From 1980 to 1983, the change in service expenditures were 96, 66 and 53 per cent, respectively for provincial, local and charitable services. These trends need to be explored in much greater detail. Some of these tendencies are provincially initiated. The provincial government allocates global budgets for various services by municipalities even though legal responsibility for initiating services may lie at the local level.

Future editions of the planned series of annual social reviews will explore the trends and their underlying and complex causes more thoroughly.

We think that there are hopes for improvements. There is a new provincial administration which may be prepared to discuss critical social policy issues in greater depth. The Report of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada, The Macdonald Report, holds forth the hope that the income and social security system and human service systems may be improved.

As stressed above, this report is intended to draw attention to social conditions. With greater knowledge of the magnitude and distribution of these conditions we can formulate policies and programs designed to correct and/or ameliorate them.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The Incidence of Poverty

- The incidence of poverty declined much less rapidly in Metropolitan Toronto amongst both families and unattached individuals between 1970 and 1980 than in the rest of Ontario.

- Poverty, especially amongst families with children, increased significantly between 1980 and 1983. It is estimated that the incidence of poverty amongst families with children was higher in 1983 than it had been in 1970.

- The incidence of poverty amongst unattached individuals forming households of their own was three times the incidence amongst families in 1980. It was about five times higher for widowed and divorced women aged 65 and over.

Family and Individual Incomes

- The incomes of women increased much more rapidly than the incomes of men between 1970 and 1980, although women's incomes were still 46 per cent less than men's in 1980.

- The proportion of unattached individuals with incomes over $15,000 ($1980) increased significantly between 1970 and 1980, while the proportion with low incomes decreased.

- Family incomes increased by a modest 8.9 per cent ($ 1980) between 1970 and 1980

- The proportion of families with high and low incomes increased, while the proportion of families with incomes between .75 and 1.25 times the average declined between 1970 and 1980.

- In the recession of 1982/83 the median incomes of unattached individuals declined to the level reached in 1974, while the median incomes of families declined to the level reached in 1976.

Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment

- Real unemployment, which adds to the official estimates of unemployment those persons labelled the hidden unemployed (unemployed, not actively seeking work, who believe that no work is available, but who would take work if it were offered) and those persons working part-time who want full-time work, is 27 per cent higher than the official estimates.

- Both young people aged 15 - 19 years and older workers aged 55 - 64 years are significantly worse off now than before the 1982/1983 recession.

- Those workers with lower average levels of education were more adversely affected by the 1982/83 recession than workers with more education, and their labour force participation rates were still below

pre-recession levels at the end of 1984.

- Major shifts are occurring in the industrial composition of the Toronto CMA's employment. Growth in numbers employed in transportation, communications and utilities, construction and public administration have been much lower than average during the 1976 to 1984 period. Growth in the numbers employed in manufacturing has been less than the average growth rate in numbers in the labour force, while the numbers employed in finance, insurance and real estate and in commercial, business and personal services have grown at a much faster rate than total employment.

- The loss of manufacturing employment from the Toronto region has critical implications for older workers and possibly for Metropolitan Toronto's overall wage and salary structure that require intensive monitoring and further study.

Housing

- There have been few changes in overall trends to rent or to own in the past two decades in Metropolitan Toronto.

- When rental and home ownership patterns are viewed for different household sizes there has been a major shift towards home ownership.

- An increasing proportion of renters come from low and moderate income groups.
- Increased costs of development and high interest rates increasingly

deter developers from building new rental units.

- The combination of relatively lower incomes and the high costs of supplying new rental housing indicate a need for increased housing assistance.

Ethnicity

- The proportion of Metropolitan Toronto's population unable to speak English declined by almost one-fifth between 1976 and 1981.

- Nearly one in three Metropolitan Torontonians reported a mother tongue other than English in 1981, an insignificant decline from 1976.

- About 57 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's residents identified their ethnic origin other than the British Isles. The most common ethnic origins in numerical order were Italian, Jewish, Chinese, East Asian, Portuguese and Greek.

- In 1981 some 12.3 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's residents were visible minorities: Black; Chinese; other East Asian; and Indo-Pakistani.

- About 5.6 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's residents immigrated from abroad between 1976 and 1981, about half the number that did so between 1971 and 1976.

- About one-third of those immigrating from abroad between 1976 and 1981 settled in the City of Toronto, down from 49 per cent for the five years ending in 1971 and 55 per cent for the five years ending in 1961.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....(i)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....(iii)

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.....(xvii)

I. INTRODUCTION.....1

II. POVERTY IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO.....5

III. INCOMES.....15

IV. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS.....23

V. HOUSING.....35

VI. MOTHER TONGUE AND ETHNICITY.....43

VII. FAMILY STRUCTURE.....51

VIII. AREAS WITH INDICATORS OF HIGH SOCIAL NEED.....55

IX. CONCLUSION.....61

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

CHART 1 FAMILY INCOMES AND DISTRIBUTION, TORONTO CMA.....21

CHART 2 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF SIXTEEN DESIGNATED AREAS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO.....58

TABLE 1 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO THE TORONTO CMA AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1970 AND 1980.....6

TABLE 2 ECONOMIC FAMILIES BELOW THE STATISTICS CANADA POVERTY LINE IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1970 AND 1980.....9

TABLE 3 UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE STATISTIC CANADA'S POVERTY LINES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1970 AND 1980 (CENSUS DATA).....11

TABLE 4 NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 0 - 15 IN ONTARIO LIVING IN POVERTY 1981 - 1982.....12

TABLE 5 INCOMES OF MEN WITH INCOME IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1970 - 1980, IN 1980 CONSTANT DOLLARS.....15

TABLE 6 INCOMES OF WOMEN WITH INCOME IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1970 - 1980, IN 1980 CONSTANT DOLLARS.....16

TABLE 7 INCOMES OF NON-FAMILY PERSONS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1980 CONSTANT DOLLARS.....17

TABLE 8 SHIFT IN SHARE OF FAMILIES BY INCOME INTERVALS 1970 - 1980 (CONSTANT DOLLARS).....18

TABLE 9 FAMILY INCOMES AND DISTRIBUTION, TORONTO CMA 1970 AND 1980.....19

TABLE 10 CHANGES IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN CANADA 1971 - 1982.....20

TABLE 11 INCOMES AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS IN THE TORONTO CMA 1977 - 1982 (1982 CONSTANT DOLLARS).....21

TABLE 12 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 1971, 1976, AND 1981.....24

TABLE 13 ESTIMATE OF REAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE TORONTO CMA, MARCH 1985 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED).....27

TABLE 14 LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, TORONTO REGION, 1980 - 1984.....29

TABLE 15 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, 1976 - 1984 (IN 000'S).....32

TABLE 16 HOUSEHOLD TENURE IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1971, 1981.....36

TABLE 17 PER CENT HOUSEHOLDS RENTING, BY SIZE, METROPOLITAN TORONTO.....37

TABLE 18 RENTAL MARKET INDICATORS, 1971, 1981 AND 1983.....39

TABLE 19 ABILITY TO SPEAK CANADA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.....44

TABLE 20 MOTHER TONGUE POPULATIONS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1981.....45

TABLE 21 ETHNIC GROUPS BY MUNICIPALITY.....46

TABLE 22 IMMIGRATION FROM ABROAD BY MUNICIPALITY, 1956 - 1961, 1966 - 1971, 1976 - 1981.....48

TABLE 23 FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN, TORONTO CMA 1976, 1981.....52

TABLE 24 NUMBER AND INCIDENCE OF LONE PARENTS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1971, 1976 AND 1981...54

TABLE 25 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENTS OF SIXTEEN DESIGNATED AREAS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO....56/57

TABLE 26 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT TRENDS CANADA 1971 - 1984.....63

TABLE 27 GENERAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE, SPECIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTARY AID, ONTARIO AND METROPOLITAN TORONTO.....66

I. INTRODUCTION

Data on the performance of Metropolitan Toronto's economy, while it is never as abundant or as clear as similar data or indicators for the nation as a whole, is nevertheless freely available. Similar data or indicators on our social performance and on indicators of well-being and the quality of life for individuals and families is neither available nor very accessible to the public.

This first in what is planned to be an annual social report for Metropolitan Toronto has two primary objectives. First, an attempt to make indicators of social well-being and deprivation more available and accessible to the public will be made. Secondly, it is intended to comment on social trends, on changes in the magnitude of need for social services and programs and on efforts and resources devoted to satisfying social need and ameliorating social problems. We want to inform residents of Metropolitan Toronto of those areas in which the federal, provincial or regional government is performing satisfactorily, as well as those areas in which improvement is needed.

In this first Social Report our objective is to provide a base on which to build future reports and on which to make judgements on our progress in meeting social needs, or lack of progress as the case may be. Our community needs to have the same information available to judge its social progress as it has available to judge its economic progress. Our soical and economic state should be viewed simultaneously.

In the following we examine a number of issues that are often not prominently featured in commentary on social trends in Metropolitan

Toronto, including trends in the incidence of poverty, trends in labour force participation, employment and unemployment, impediments preventing the private market from supplying new rental housing, changes in the distribution of various non-English mother tongue and ethnic groups and significant changes in family stucture. In addition, we examine the social, economic and demographic characteristics of some sixteen areas in Metropolitan Toronto where poverty is considerably more predominant than in Metropolitan Toronto as a whole. Most of the data used as a basis for analysis are drawn from seldom used reports available on computer tape and on microfiche from Statistics Canada or from special tabulations, including information on the Metropolitan Toronto Labour force kindly made available to us by the City of Toronto Planning and Development Department.

In future editions of the Social Report we intend to report on trends with respect to the above. We will also report on efforts to ameliorate the problems identified and the satisfaction or not of those efforts. Do efforts properly address the issue identified? Are they likely to succeed? Are sufficient efforts being applied?

We think that it is important for a voluntary social planning agency to publish reports such as this. That we have no private stake, no specific position to protect in public policy, makes the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto an ideal organization to make such reports. That our terms of reference do not tie us to the need to exercise sound fiscal judgement in addressing social problems and mounting social programs may be cause not to recommend specific efforts or specific magnitudes of effort, but it should not cause us to refrain from commenting on governmental endeavours or on the magnitude of problems needing solution.

Efforts such as the Social Report for Metropolitan Toronto are also necessary to guide non-profit and charitable social service organizations in their program planning. Our projected series of future reports will be oriented in part towards our objective of assisting the charitable sector as well as in its program planning.

Our objectives will not be easy to meet. The data required to objectively report on social states and on changes in those states are often not easily available, and those data that are available are often neither meaningful nor useful. Considerable research must be undertaken to develop easily replicable report series. Program data that is specific enough to relate efforts or results to the actual social issues that programs are aimed at ameliorating are even more difficult to generate or obtain. Considerable effort is required to be devoted to the task of devleoping and obtaining these data as well.

Our objectives may take some time, even years, to satisfy in their entirety. We are nevertheless convinced that pursuing our objective is worthwhile. We are hopeful that each edition of our planned annual Social Report for Metropolitan Toronto will represent some progress towards achieving our reporting objectives.

II. POVERTY IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Poverty and Families

The decade 1970 to 1980 witnessed only a small decline in the proportion of Metropolitan Toronto families living below Statistics Canada's poverty line.* The incidence of poverty for economic families -- families consisting of members related by blood, marriage or adoption -- declined from 13.4 per cent in 1970 to 13.2 per cent in 1980.** The actual number of families with incomes below the poverty line increased from 69,540 to 73,280 from 1970 to 1980.

The experience in Metropolitan Toronto contrasts with that of the Province of Ontario and with the remainder of the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) outside the boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto. The proportion of economic families living below the poverty line in Ontario declined from 13.7 to 11.4 per cent from 1970 to 1980. If numbers in Metropolitan Toronto are subtracted from the provincial total, the incidence in the remainder of the province declined from 14.5 per cent to 11.4 per cent. The incidence of poverty was significantly lower in the fringe areas of the CMA outside Metropolitan Toronto in both 1970 and 1980. It was 7.2 per

---

* The primary source of data for this section is the Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981. Income data is reported for the previous calendar year, and thus we refer to 1970 and 1980, respectively.

** Statistics Canada updated its poverty line in 1978, the first time since 1969. Families were defined as poor in 1978 if they were in income classes that generally spent more than 58.5 per cent of their income on the essentials, food, shelter and clothing. In 1969 families were defined as low income if they were in income classes that spent over 62 per cent of their gross income on these essentials. Thus the real living levels of those below the poverty line increased from 1970 to 1980. The low-income cut-off line, known popularly as the poverty line, nevertheless remains a good measure of the relative incidence of low income.

cent in 1970 and 7.1 per cent in 1980. Table 1 shows the incidence of poverty in the various jurisdictions.

Table 1

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, THE TORONTO CMA AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1970 AND 1980

Area	Per Cent of Economic Families Below Poverty Line	
	1970 (%)	1980 (%)
Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto	13.4	13.2
Toronto Census Metropolitan Area	12.2	11.2
CMA Fringe	7.2	7.1
Ontario	13.7	11.4
Ontario Outside Toronto CMA	14.5	11.4

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

Why was there such a difference in both the incidence of poverty and the rate at which it was declining between Metropolitan Toronto and the remainder of Ontario. Three separate phenomena appear to be responsible. First, family size, as well as the incidence of very large families, which are more often associated with poverty, declined rapidly outside Metropolitan Toronto. The largest decreases in family size and the incidence of large families occurred in Metropolitan Toronto prior to 1970.

Between 1971 and 1981, the incidence of families with three or more children declined by almost 36 per cent in the province and by 27.1 per cent in Metropolitan Toronto. Secondly, there were relatively more single parent families in Metropolitan Toronto than in the remainder of the province. As well, their incidence was increasing faster in Metropolitan Toronto than in the province. In 1981, 11 per cent of the province's families were lone-parent families, whereas this was the case for 13.3 per cent in Metropolitan Toronto. Thirdly, the proportion of families with two or more wage earners increased more rapidly in the remainder of the province than in Metropolitan Toronto. As in the case of large families, the remainder of the province was witnessing a phenomenon that occurred earlier in Metropolitan Toronto. Employment income also increased more rapidly in the province than in Metropolitan Toronto.

Family Poverty and Children

The impact of poverty amongst families is particularly severe on children. The incidence is also greatest for large families with three or more children. Survey data for Canada for 1981 show that 11.5 and 11.3, respectively, of families with one and two children had incomes below the poverty line. The incidence was 16.8 per cent for families with three children and 20.7 per cent for families with four or more children.

Poverty and Families by Municipality

Within Metropolitan Toronto the incidence of poverty decreased from 20.4 per cent to 17.2 per cent from 1970 to 1980 in the City of Toronto and from 18.3 to 16.1 per cent in the combined inner three munici-

palities of Toronto, York and East York. It increased from 9.6 to 11.5 per cent in the outer three suburban municipalities of Etobicoke, North York and Scarborough. Over 55 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto families below the poverty line were in the three suburban municipalities in 1980, although the incidence of poverty in the suburbs was still substantially less than in the inner three municipalities or the City of Toronto. Table 2 shows the numbers and incidence of low income for Metropolitan Toronto and the six area municipalities.

The Social Planning Council's Metropolitan Social Profile, which portrays in both map and tabular form the incidence of various social and economic characteristics of Metropolitan Toronto's people and families for approximately 400 census tracts, shows that the incidence of poverty in Metropolitan Toronto varies considerably on a small area basis. In the City of Toronto's west end, west of Bathurst Street and south of the CPR tracks, 20.2 per cent of economic families were poor in 1980, while only 5.3 per cent of those families living north of the tracks and east of Bathurst Street were poor. A similar situation exists in North York, where 17.3 per cent of those families west of Bathurst Street were poor in 1980, and 9.2 per cent of families east of Bathurst Street were poor.

Poverty and Unattached Individuals

Unattached individuals forming households of their own or living as roomers and boarders are one of the fastest growing groups in Metropolitan Toronto. Their numbers grew by 27.8 per cent from 1971 to 1981, contrasting with a rate of growth of 7.3 per cent for economic families consisting of more than one person.

Table 2

ECONOMIC FAMILIES BELOW THE STATISTICS CANADA POVERTY LINE
IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1970 AND 1980

		Metro Toronto	Inner Three	Outer Three	City of Toronto	York	East York	North York	Scar-borough	Etobi-coke
TOTAL Economic Families	1970	517,275	229,590	287,685	161,290	38,130	30,170	130,395	84,015	73,275
	1980	555,130	201,540	353,590	137,455	35,670	28,415	150,765	119,415	83,410
Per Cent Change	1970 - 1980	+7.3	-12.2	+22.9	-14.8	-6.5	-5.8	+15.6	+42.1	+13.8
Economic Families With Low Income	1970	69,540	41,920	27,625	32,965	5,635	3,320	12,930	8,515	6,180
	1980	73,280	32,455	40,825	23,640	5,645	3,170	19,510	13,390	7,930
Numerical Change	1970 - 1980	+3,740	-9,465	+13,205	-9,325	+10	-150	+6,580	+4,875	+1,750
Per Cent Change	1970 - 1980	+5.4	-22.6	+47.8	-28.3	+.2	-4.5	+50.9	+57.3	+28.3
Distribution	1970	100.0	60.3	39.7	47.4	8.1	4.8	18.6	12.2	8.9
	1980	100.0	44.3	55.7	32.3	7.7	4.3	26.6	18.3	10.8
Incidence of Low Income	1970	13.4	18.3	9.6	20.4	14.8	11.0	9.9	10.1	8.4
	1980	13.2	16.1	11.5	17.2	15.8	11.1	12.9	11.2	9.5
Shift in Incidence	1970 - 1980	-.2	-2.2	+1.9	-3.2	+1.0	+.1	+3.0	+1.1	+1.1

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

The proportion of unattached individuals with incomes below the poverty line has always been much higher than for families, and between 1970 and 1980 the incidence of poverty for unattached individuals declined by only two per cent. It was 33.6 per cent in 1980, down from 35.6 per cent in 1970.

In the case of unattached individuals the incidence of poverty is similar to that for the province as a whole, where 35.5 per cent of unattached individuals were poor in 1980. However, the magnitude of

decline for the province between 1970 and 1980 was twice what it was for Metropolitan Toronto.

Age, sex and marital status are the most significant variables associated with poverty amongst unattached individuals. Data for Canada show that the incidence of poverty in 1980 was 45.0 per cent for women and 28.5 per cent for men. It was 50.2 per cent for those aged 65 to 69 years and 61.6 per cent for those aged 70 years and over. It was 47.4 per cent for those who were widowed or divorced, 30.9 per cent for single people and 32.1 per cent for separated, unattached individuals. Widowed, elderly women experienced the greatest incidence of poverty in 1980. This is still the case in 1985. Implementation of improvements in the federal Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) during 1984, as well as improvements in the provincial Guaranteed Annual Income Supplement (GAINS), resulted in significant income gains for the elderly singles, but not sufficient to take them above the poverty line except in small towns and rural areas.

The incidence of poverty amongst unattached individuals was similar in the inner and suburban areas of Metropolitan Toronto in 1980. Two municipalities, Scarborough and York, each had a higher incidence than the City of Toronto. However, the high concentration of unattached individuals in the inner three municipalites resulted in 61.6 per cent of unattached individuals below the poverty line living in these municipalities. Table 3 shows the incidence of poverty amongst unattached individuals by municipality.

The inner three municipalities contain 39.1 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's population, 61.6 per cent of unattached individuals

below the poverty line, 44.3 per cent of economic families with incomes below the poverty line and 54 per cent of the total number of household units with incomes below the poverty line.

Table 3

UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE STATISTICS CANADA'S POVERTY LINES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1970 AND 1980 (CENSUS DATA)

		Metro Toronto	Inner Three	Outer Three	City of Toronto	York	East York	North York	Scar-borough	Etobi-coke
TOTAL Unattached Individuals	1970	222,240								
	1980	283,990	173,240	110,745	137,855	18,670	16,520	50,250	32,375	27,850
Unattached Individuals with Low Income	1970	79,095								
	1980	95,485	58,785	36,700	4					
with Low Income	1980	95,485	58,785	36,700	47,200	7,100	4,465	16,140	12,335	8,225
Numeric Change 1970 - 1980		+16,390								
Per Cent Change 1970 - 1980		+20.7								
Distribution of Low Income Unattached Individuals	1980	100.0	61.6	38.4	49.4	7.4	4.7	16.9	12.9	8.6
Incidence of Low Income*	1970	35.6								
	1980	33.6	33.9	33.1	34.3	38.0	26.7	31.9	38.1	29.5

*The incidence of poverty for unattached individuals with incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs for Ontario was 39.5 per cent (1970) and 35.5 per cent (1980) and for Canada was 44.4 per cent (1970) and 38.5 per cent (1980).

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

Changes in Poverty Between 1981 and 1984

The above description of poverty, its incidence and distribution were drawn from the 1981 Census of Canada. As in the case of other income data, the situation can be analyzed only in one year in ten. Intercensal data on a small area basis are not available. There is considerable

evidence that the incidence of poverty has increased since 1980. The annual rate of unemployment was 7.5 per cent in 1981 and 11.0, 11.9 and 11.4 per cent, respectively, for 1982, 1983 and 1984. Statistics Canada data for Ontario, based on sample surveys, shows that the incidence of

Table 4

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 0 - 15 IN ONTARIO
LIVING IN POVERTY* 1981 - 1982

Number of Children 0 - 15 Years in Economic Family	1981 Per Cent Poor Families	1981 No. and % of Children 0 - 15 in Poverty	1982 Per Cent Poor Families	1982 No. and % of Children 0 - 15 in Poverty
1 Child (0 - 15)	11.5%	58,038 (21%)	15.2%	77,114 (21%)
2 Children (0 - 15)	11.3%	104,638 (38%)	14.5%	133,992 (37%)
3 Children (0 - 15)	16.8%	77,250 (28%)	20.8%	95,473 (26%)
4+ Children (0 - 15)	20.7%	38,106 (14%)	31.0%	57,022 (16%)
Total Families with Children 0 - 15 years	12.5%		16.3%	
Total Poor Children		278,032 (100%)		363,600 (100%)
Poor Children 0 - 15 as Per Cent of all Ontario Children 0 - 15 years		13.3%		17.5%

*Children in families with incomes below the Statistics Canada Low Income Cut-Offs.

Source Estimates based on data contained in Statistics Canada Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1981 and 1982, Table 86.

poverty for families with children aged 15 years and under increased from 12.5 per cent in 1981 to 16.3 per cent in 1982, an increase of 30.4 per cent in just one year. In the case of families with four and more children the increase in the incidence of poverty was nearly 50 per cent. The increase in the incidence of poverty from 1981 to 1982 for families with no children aged 15 and under was 2.3 per cent, while there was actually a decline in the incidence of poverty amongst unattached individuals from 1981 to 1982. These data show the sensitivity of poverty amongst families with children to the performance of the economy and the rate of unemployment, as well as the inadequacy of the social security net in maintaining adequate incomes during economic downturns. Table 4 shows changes in the incidence of poverty amongst families of different sizes for 1981 and 1982.

Conclusions

- The incidence of poverty declined much less rapidly in Metropolitan Toronto amongst both families and unattached individuals between 1970 and 1980 than in the rest of Ontario;

- Poverty, especially amongst families with children, increased significantly between 1980 and 1983. It is estimated that the incidence of poverty amongst families with children was higher in 1983 than it had been in 1970.

- The incidence of poverty amongst unattached individuals forming households of their own was three times the incidence amongst families in 1980. It was about five times higher for widowed and divorced women aged 65 and over.

III. INCOMES

Examined in this section are individual and family income and changes in income from 1970 to 1982.

Individual Income

Between 1970 and 1980 the median income of men increased by 5.6 per cent (constant dollars). The median income of women increased by over 31 per cent in the same time period, although the median income of women was still 46 per cent less than that for men. These data are shown in

Table 5

INCOMES OF MEN WITH INCOME IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1970 - 1980, IN 1980 CONSTANT DOLLARS

	METRO TORONTO		INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES		INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES	
Percentage Distribution of Men, by Income	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
$1 - 1,999	6.86	7.81	6.82	7.48	6.90	8.02
2,000 - 3,999	6.25	6.18	7.58	6.78	5.20	5.79
4,000 - 5,999	6.20	7.43	7.64	9.28	4.88	6.21
6,000 - 9,999	11.31	10.54	14.43	12.48	8.43	9.25
10,000 - 14,999	20.32	15.74	23.87	17.50	17.03	14.57
15,000 - 19,999	19.87	17.48	18.46	17.38	21.16	17.54
20,000 - 24,999	10.77	13.60	8.70	11.81	12.69	14.78
25,000+	18.41	21.23	12.50	17.30	23.90	23.83
Average Income of Men						
1970 ($1980)	16,746		14,159		18,587	
1980	18,140		17,121		18,816	
Median Income of Men						
1970 ($1980)	14,768		12,834		16,828	
1980	15,591		13,994		16,755	

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

Tables 5 and 6. Average income of men increased by a much larger 8.3 per cent, while average income for women increased by about the same as median

income. The proportion of women with incomes over $15,000 (1980 dollars) more than doubled, increasing from 10.2 per cent to 21 per cent. The proportion of men with incomes over $25,000 increased from 18.4 per cent to 21.2 per cent.

Table 6

INCOMES OF WOMEN WITH INCOME IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1970 - 1980, IN 1980 CONSTANT DOLLARS

	METRO TORONTO		INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES		INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Percentage Distribution of Women, by Income						
$1 - 999	10.56	7.52	8.85	6.17	12.34	8.45
1,000 - 1,999	8.09	5.76	6.78	4.73	9.45	6.47
2,000 - 2,999	8.89	5.64	9.04	5.22	8.72	5.93
3,000 - 3,999	8.81	5.08	9.25	4.99	8.35	5.14
4,000 - 5,999	11.45	14.73	12.15	16.40	10.72	13.58
6,000 - 7,999	11.08	9.41	11.43	10.12	10.71	8.93
8,000 - 9,999	11.27	8.95	11.54	9.22	10.99	8.76
10,000 - 14,999	19.67	21.96	19.87	20.57	19.47	22.92
15,000+	10.18	20.95	11.08	22.59	9.24	19.81
Average Income of Women						
1970 ($1980)	7,603		7,958		7,232	
1980	10,009		10,508		9,666	
Median Income of Women						
1970 ($1980)	6,397		6,687		6,078	
1980	8,398		8,514		8,342	

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

With respect to differences between individual incomes in the inner three and outer three municipalities, men's median incomes were 16.4 per cent less than the Metropolitan Toronto average in the inner three municipalities, while women's incomes were 2.1 per cent more in the inner

three municipalities.

Incomes of Non-family Persons

There were nearly 320,000 non-family individuals maintaining their own households in Metropolitan Toronto in 1981, almost 69 per cent of them in the inner three municipalites. As is shown in Table 7, and as is also the case with families, one of the biggest changes witnessed through the decade of the 1970s was the increase in the number earning high incomes. The proportion with incomes of $15,000 or more in 1980 dollars increased from 21.8 per cent in 1970 to 32.5 per cent in 1980. These individuals were about the same proportion of all unattached individuals in the inner three and outer three municipalities. Another change of note was

Table 7

INCOMES OF NON-FAMILY PERSONS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO
1980 CONSTANT DOLLARS

	METRO TORONTO		INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES		INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Under $2,000	14.75	10.02	14.62	9.24	15.05	11.09
2,000 - 3,999	17.34	6,25	16.70	6.48	18.74	5.95
4,000 - 5,999	9.62	16.83	9.47	16.52	9.40	17.25
6,000 - 9,999	16.90	15.19	17.62	15.54	15.28	14.71
10,000 - 14,999	19.60	19.21	20.01	19.25	18.70	19.16
15,000 - 19,999	11.71	14.22	11.57	13.99	12.03	14.53
20,000 - 24,999	4.19	8.31	4.00	8.46	4.61	8.11
25,000+	5.88	9.97	5.74	10.55	6.18	9.19

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

the decline in the proportion of unattached individuals with incomes less than $4,000 ($1980). This proportion declined by nearly 50 per cent, from 32.1 per cent to 16.3 per cent. The most likely explanation is increases in guaranteed income levels for the elderly provided by both the federal and provincial governments through the 1970s.

Family Incomes

Family incomes in Metropolitan Toronto increased moderately, by 8.9 per cent, in real terms between 1970 and 1980, from $23,097 ($10,644 in $1970) to $25,051. The proportion of families with high incomes (over $40,000) increased more dramatically through the 1970s, from 17.5 per cent of all families to 21.6 per cent. As can be seen in Table 8, this shift towards more higher income families was greater in the inner three munici-

Table 8

SHIFT IN SHARE OF FAMILIES BY INCOME INTERVALS 1970 - 1980 (CONSTANT DOLLARS)

	METRO TORONTO	INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES	INNER THREE MUNICIPALITIES
(% Shift) as Per Cent of 1970 (Share %)			
Under 5,000	+ 2.7	-13.1	+32.8
$5,000 - 9,999	-15.6	-21.0	-.5
$10,000 - 14,999	-24.1	-28.3	-14.6
$15,000 - 19,999	-32.1	-29.7	-31.9
$20,000 - 29,999	-14.7	-2.2	-22.5
$30,000 - 39,999	+35.4	+50.0	+23.9
$40,000	+73.3	+92.4	+58.8

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

palities than in the outer three, although the incidence of high incomes amongst families in the outer three municipalities was still over 28 per cent more than in the inner three municipalities in 1980. Similarly, the decline in the proportion of lower income families was greater in the inner three municipalities than in the outer three, but the proportion of all families with incomes under $20,000 was still much higher in the inner three municipalities. It was 39.8 per cent in the inner three municipalities and 29.5 per cent in the outer three.

One quite noteworthy change amongst family incomes in the 1970 to 1980 period was the declining proportion of families with incomes near the median and a corresponding increase in the proportion of lower and upper income families. These data are portrayed in Table 9 and in Chart 1. The proportion of families with incomes less than 75 per cent of the median increased from 33 per cent of all families to 35 per cent from 1970 to 1980, and the proportion of families with 1.25 or more times the median income increased from 34.4 per cent to 36.3 per cent.

Table 9

FAMILY INCOMES AND DISTRIBUTION,
TORONTO CMA, 1970 AND 1980

Distribution	1970 (%)	1980 (%)
Up to .75 x median	33.0	35.0
.75 - 1.25 x median	32.6	28.7
1.25 or more x median	34.4	36.3
Median Income	$10,644	$25,151

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

Changes in Incomes, 1980 to 1982

The 1982 recession, as in the case of the incidence of poverty and of unemployment, has meant declining real incomes for Metropolitan Torontonians since 1980. Tables 10 and 11 portray annual median incomes for Canadian families and unattached individuals from 1972 through 1982 and for 1977 to 1982 for Metropolitan Toronto. Between 1980 and 1982 median family income decreased 7.8 per cent, and median income for unattached individuals decreased 3.8 per cent. The median incomes of families were below their 1976 level, and the median incomes of unattached individuals were below their 1974 level.

Table 10

CHANGES IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN CANADA, 1971 - 1982

	Median Family Income 1971 Constant Dollars (Canada) $	Real Change in Canada Median Family Income %	Median Individual Income (Canada) 1971 Constant Dollars	Real Change in Canada Median Individual Incomes
1971	9,347		4,186	
1972	9,847	+5.3	4,334	+3.5
1973	10,217	+3.8	4,447	+2.6
1974	10,827	+6.0	4,644	+4.4
1975	10,881	+0.5	4,693	+1.1
1976	11,417	+4.9	4,786	+2.0
1977	11,540	+1.1	4,838	+1.1
1978	11,653	+1.0	4,789	(-1.0)
1979	11,672	+0.2	4,841	+1.1
1980	12,077	+3.5	4,781	(-1.2)
1981	11,749	(-2.7)	4,805	+0.5
1982	11,140	(-5.2)	4,605	(-4.2)
Per Cent Change 1971 to 1982		+19.2		+10.0

CHART 1

FAMILY INCOMES AND DISTRIBUTION, TORONTO CMA, 1970 and 1980

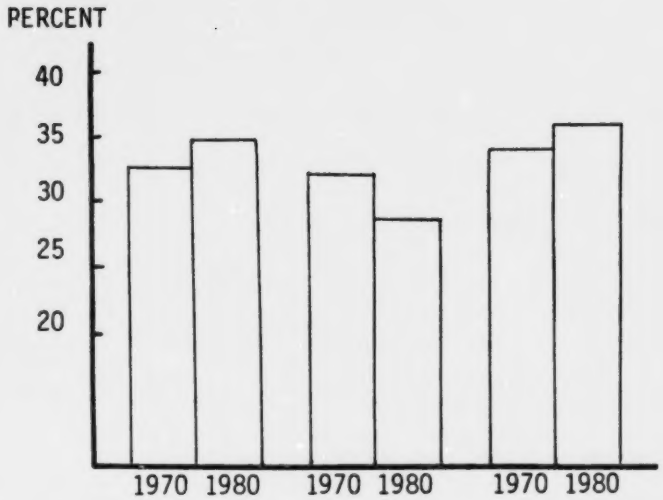


Table 11

INCOMES AND INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS FOR UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS IN THE TORONTO C.M.A., 1977 - 1982 (1982 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

INCOME (1982 $)	1977	1979	1981	1982	PER CENT CHANGE 1977 - 1981	1981 - 1982	1977 - 1982
Under $3,000	7.7	4.5	3.6	6.3	(4.1)	2.7	(1.4)
$3,000 - 4,999	9.8	8.4	6.0	7.4	(3.8)	1.4	(2.4)
$5,000 - 6,999 (OAS-GIS-GAINS)	12.5	14.3	10.2	11.1	(2.3)	.9	(1.4)
$7,000 - LICO* (*$8,914)	5.2	6.4	11.0	7.3	5.8	(3.7)	2.1
$LICO - 9,999	3.0	2.1	3.6	4.6	.6	1.0	1.6
$10,000 - 11,999	4.3	5.4	5.9	7.2	1.6	1.3	2.9
$12,000 - 14,999	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	0	.1	.1
$15,000 - 19,999	15.7	15.7	14.2	13.7	(1.5)	(.5)	(2.0)
$20,000+	32.9	34.4	36.8	33.5	3.9	(3.3)	.6
BELOW LICO	35.2	33.6	30.8	32.1	(4.4)	1.3	(3.1)
AVERAGE INCOME	15,907	16,880	18,143	16,930	13.1	(6.7)	6.4
MEDIAN INCOME	14,595	15,011	15,347	14,050	4.8	(8.5)	(3.7)

*Low Income Cut-Off from Statistics Canada for communities with over 500,000 persons.

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Canada. Compatible with data published in Income Distributions By Size in Canada, 1977 - 1982.

Conclusions

- The incomes of women increased much more rapidly than the incomes of men between 1970 and 1980, although women's incomes were still 46 per cent less than men's in 1980;

- The proportion of unattached individuals with incomes over $15,000 ($1980) increased significantly between 1970 and 1980, while the proportion with low incomes decreased;
- Family incomes increased by a modest 8.9 per cent (constant dollars) between 1970 and 1980;

- The proportion of families with high and low incomes increased, while the proportion of families with incomes between .75 and 1.25 times the average declined; and

- In the recession of 1982/83 the median incomes of unattached individuals declined to the level reached in 1974, while the median incomes of families declined to the level reached in 1976.

IV. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Labour Force Characteristics

By 1981 nearly 70 per cent of all adults aged 15 years and over in Metropolitan Toronto, referred to as the labour force participation rate, were in the labour force, up from 66 per cent in 1974. The unemployment rate of 4.1 per cent was at about its lowest point in a decade. About 4.5 per cent were unemployed in the three inner municipalities, and 3.9 per cent were unemployed in the three outer municipalities. For men aged 25 to 64 the labour force participation rate was 93.2 per cent, down from 94.1 per cent in 1971 and the unemployment rate was 2.6 per cent in 1981.

The biggest change from past trends in 1981, as can be seen in Table 12, was labour force activity on the part of women. For women aged 25 to 44 the participation rate was 76.8 per cent, up from 57.5 per cent in 1971. Over two-thirds of the change occurred in the 1976 to 1981 period. Change was not nearly so dramatic for older women. For women aged 45 - 64 labour force participation increased from 51.4 to 58.4 per cent between 1971 and 1981. The 1981 unemployment rate for women aged 25 to 64 was 3.7 per cent, over 40 per cent higher than for men.

Labour force activity on the part of youth (aged 15 - 24 years) also increased through the 1970s. In 1981 the participation rate was 69 per cent, up from 64.9 per cent in 1971. The 1981 unemployment rate was 7.6 per cent, almost three times the rate for men aged 25 to 64 and over twice the rate for similarly aged women.

Table 12
LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 1971, 1976 AND 1981

	Metropolitan Toronto	Inner Three Municipalities	Outer Three Municipalities
Total Labour Force			
1981	1,207,560	475,222	732,365
1976	1,068,185	448,640	619,545
1971	1,027,795	497,720	530,080
Participation Rate			
1981	69.3	68.1	70.2
1976	64.4	63.1	65.4
1971	66.0	65.7	66.2
Per Cent Unemployed			
1981	4.1	4.5	3.9
1976	6.2	6.8	5.8
1971	7.3	8.3	6.3
Youth (Aged 15 - 24) Participation Rate			
1981	69.0	69.7	68.7
1976	63.8	65.0	62.9
1971	64.9	67.5	62.6
Youth Unemployment Rate			
1981	7.6	8.1	7.4
1976	11.3	11.7	11.0
Men Aged 25 - 64, Participation Rate			
1981	93.2	91.0	94.8
1976	89.9	87.2	91.9
1971	94.1	91.5	96.3
Unemployment Rate			
1981	2.6	3.5	2.1
1976	4.0	5.2	3.3
Women Aged 25 - 44, Participation Rate			
1981	76.8	79.5	75.1
1976	63.7	67.0	61.2
1971	57.5	63.3	52.7
Women Aged 45 - 64, Participation Rate			
1981	58.4	58.6	58.3
1976	51.5	52.2	51.1
1971	51.4	53.7	49.2
Women Aged 25 - 64, Unemployment Rate			
1981	3.7	3.7	3.7
1976	5.7	5.8	5.7
Aged 65 or More, Participation Rate			
1981	12.8	12.2	13.3
1976	13.2	13.1	13.4
1971	17.2	17.5	16.8
Per Cent Families Both Husband and Wife in Labour Force			
1981	57.2	55.4	58.1
1976	48.5	47.0	49.4
Lone Parents, Participation Rate			
1981	66.6	61.9	69.5
1976	59.0	54.5	62.4

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

Two additional aspects of labour force activity are of special interest: the characteristics of lone parents; and the phenomena of both spouses working in husband-wife families. Regarding this latter phenomenon, over 57 per cent of husband-wife families had both spouse's working in 1981, an increase of 18 per cent over 1976, and about the same rate of increase in labour force activity as amongst women aged 25 to 44.

Almost exactly two-thirds of lone parents participated in the labour force in 1981. Lone parenthood, however, continued to take its toll on the ability of the lone parent, women in 85 per cent of the cases, to work. The participation rate increased at only about two-thirds the rate for women aged 25 to 44 in the 1976 to 1981 period, and it remained a full 10 per cent less than for all women in this age group.

The 1982 Recession and Unemployment in Metropolitan Toronto

Toronto indeed stands out as a region that suffered less than many others at the depth of the 1981 to 1983 economic recession. It is also a region that has recovered from the recession more substantially than many others. Prior to the 1982/83 recession the overall labour force participation rate for the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area for the last quarter of 1980 was 69.4 per cent, and the unemployment rate was 4.2 per cent. Nationally, the labour force participation rate was 63.6 per cent, and the unemployment rate was 6.8 per cent.* The differential in labour force participation rates for the Toronto region and Canada can be

*Not seasonally adjusted. Labour force participation refers to the proportion of persons aged 15 and over who are either working or actively seeking work.

primarily attributed to the more extensive participation of women in the Toronto region's labour force. During the last quarter of 1980, 58.8 per cent of women aged 15 years and over participated in the labour force, over one-fourth higher than the national female participation rate of 46.6 per cent for women.*

By the fourth quarter of 1982 and at the depth of the recent recession the official Toronto unemployment rate hit 9.3 per cent, while it was 12.2 per cent nationally. By the fourth quarter of 1984 the official unemployment rate for the Toronto region had declined to 6.6 per cent, a decrease of over 29 per cent, while it declined to 10.7 per cent for Canada, a decrease of only 12 per cent. In comparing employment indicators for Toronto with the nation it is not intended to diminish the very real social and economic costs of unemployment.

Hidden Unemployment

Unemployment nevertheless has very real and very awesome social and economic costs, both for the individuals immediately affected and for society. And as the Social Planning Council has emphasized on numerous occasions, the official unemployment rate considerably understates real unemployment. The Social Planning Council's estimate of "real" unemployment, which is shown in Table 13, includes what we refer to as the "hidden unemployed": those persons not actively seeking work because they believe that no work is available, but who would take work if it were

---

* All data supplied by Statistics Canada, The Labour Force. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Research Division of the City of Toronto Department of Planning and Development for making these data available for Toronto.

Table 13

ESTIMATE OF REAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE TORONTO CMA, MARCH 1985 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	No.	Per Cent
Official Unemployment	136,000	7.7
Discouraged Workers (Persons not in the labour force who want to work and are available for work for labour market related reasons)	14,000	0.8*
Underemployed (One-half of persons working part-time because they can't find full-time work)	23,000 (46,000)	1.3*
Real unemployment	173,000	9.7
Real Labour Force (Official labour force plus discouraged workers)	1,779,000	100.0
Per Cent Difference Between "Real" Unemployment and "Official" Unemployment		27.0

*Imputed from Ontario data. Data at the CMA level are not available.
Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force (March 1985).

offered to them, and part-time workers who would like to work full-time (SPC estimates include one-half of the latter group). The differential between "official" and "real" unemployment increases with the rate of unemployment.* In March 1985 it is estimated that the real unemployment rate for Metropolitan Toronto was 9.7 per cent, versus the "official" unemployment rate of 7.7 per cent. There were 173,000 unemployed persons,

*SPC estimates of "real" unemployment are derived from a special supplement to the Labour Force Survey that is carried out each year in March by Statistics Canada.

including 136,000 persons in the "official" unemployment estimates, as well as 14,000 discouraged workers and 23,000 persons working part-time only because they could not find full-time work. The differential between "real" and "official" unemployment was estimated to be 27 per cent.

Neither Youth Nor Older Workers Have Fully Shared in Economic Recovery

In spite of the general economic recovery since the depth of the recession and the decline in unemployment, Table 14 shows that several groups of workers have not fully participated in the recovery. Young workers aged 15 to 19 years still experienced an unemployment rate of 18.2 per cent at the end of 1984, only marginally less than at the depth of the recession. The employment to population ratio for this age group was 42.2 per cent, less than at the depth of the recession.* Young males were worse off in this respect than young females. The employment/population ratio for young males was 38.0 per cent at the end of 1984, significantly lower than the 42.4 per cent at the end of 1982 and at the depth of the 1982/83 recession.

Youth aged 15 - 19 years in the City of Toronto have fared much less well than similarly aged youth elsewhere either in Metropolitan Toronto or in the CMA. In 1980 the employment/ population ratio for youth in the City was higher than for Metro, 45.8 and 43.7 per cent respectively. By the end of 1984 the employment/population ratio for youth in the City was a full 20 per cent less than the Metropolitan Toronto average.**

---

*Because extended periods of unemployment often result in discouragement and dropping out from the labour force, the employment to population ratio is often used as a social indicator.

**Table A-2 in the Statistical Appendix.

Table 14

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS,
TORONTO REGION, 1980 - 1984*

	1980 (%)	1982 (%)	1984 (%)
	Labour Force Participation Rate		
Toronto CMA	69.4	70.6	70.8
Males			
Age 15 - 19	50.9	54.3	48.7
Age 20 - 24	80.8	82.9	82.4
Age 55 - 64	83.8	82.3	80.5
Females			
Age 15 - 19	52.2	53.1	54.5
Age 20 - 24	78.8	79.8	79.6
Age 55 - 64	44.0	46.2	46.2
Both Sexes			
Age 25 and Over	70.4	71.3	71.6
0 - 8 years of Education	50.9	49.8	49.9
University Degree	85.3	84.5	87.2
Toronto City	65.9	65.4	68.3
	Unemployment Rate		
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Toronto CMA	4.2	9.3	6.6
Males			
Age 15 - 19	11.3	21.9	21.9
Age 20 - 24	7.2	13.7	9.9
Age 55 - 64	2.7	6.1	4.6
Females			
Age 15 - 19	9.8	18.9	14.9
Age 20 - 24	5.2	9.1	5.0
Age 55 - 64	2.4	6.0	5.0
Both Sexes			
Age 25 and Over	3.1	7.8	5.1
0 - 8 years of Education	4.7	12.2	6.1
University Degree	0.9	4.7	3.2
Toronto City	5.0	10.7	8.0

*All data are for fourth quarter.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Research Division of the City of Toronto Department of Planning and Development for making these data available.

The same tendencies are evident with respect to older workers aged 55 to 64 years. Almost 84 per cent of men aged 55 to 64 years were in the labour force at the end of 1980, and only 2.7 per cent were unemployed. At the end of 1982 the labour force participation rate for this age group was down 1.5 per cent. By the end of 1984 the labour force participation rate had declined a further 1.8 per cent. While some of the decline may be due to more frequent early retirements, it is likely that many of these early retirements are not truly voluntary, and it is also just as likely that older workers are giving up in their job searches and dropping out of the labour force. The plight of the older worker appears decidedly worse when one examines the duration of unemployment. The duration of unemployment for all workers increased by nearly 76 per cent between the end of 1976 and 1984. The duration of unemployment for older workers aged 45 years and over increased by 151.3 per cent, from an average 11.7 weeks to 29.4 weeks.

Those with little education have also benefitted less from the economic recovery. For workers age 25 years and over with a university degree the labour force participation rate at the end of 1984 was higher than it was at the end of 1980, while it was still less for those with eight years of school or less.

Deindustrialization

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto has written extensively in recent years on the theme of deindustrialization in Metropolitan Toronto. Earlier in 1985 the report, The Deindustrialization of Metropolitan Toronto: A Study of Plant Closures, Lay-offs and Unemploy-

ment, was published. Deindustrialization refers to the loss of manufacturing employment. Some observers have argued that the loss of industrial jobs from urban areas such as Metropolitan Toronto is a necessary and logical, if not desirable, outcome of economic transformation. Uniquely urban problems, like aging multi-story plants, traffic congestion, poor road access, high land costs, high municipal taxes and excessive planning regulations, are frequently cited as the main reasons for municipal deindustrialization. Urban diseconomies do exist and for this reason some manufacturers have chosen to move their operations out of the urban area to the fringe of the larger metropolitan area. But these explanations are not sufficient to explain the magnitude of job loss in Metropolitan Toronto that has been experienced over the past five years. There are many other factors that are influencing the transformation of industrial production, and these changes are frequently neither desirable nor logical. Nor do municipalities have to remain passive in the face of deindustrialization.

The empirical evidence on whether or not deindustrialization is proceeding more rapidly in Metropolitan Toronto than in Ontario as a whole is mixed. If one examines the period of time lasting from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, the Toronto CMA, which consists of Metropolitan Toronto and all or parts of the surrounding regional municipalities of Durham, Halton, Peel and York, saw manufacturing employment increase at a faster rate than for Ontario or Canada. The total manufacturing employment increase, as is shown in Table 15, was 17.6 per cent in the Toronto CMA and 12.0 and 1.6 per cent, respectively, in Ontario and Canada.

Manufacturing employment of workers residing in the municipality

of Metropolitan Toronto decreased by 0.6 per cent from 1976 to 1984, as manufacturing employees followed their jobs to the fringe areas outside the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. The numbers of workers engaged in manufacturing employment increased by 39.5 per cent in these fringe areas from 1976 to 1984.

Table 15

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, 1976 - 1984
(in 000's)

	Metro Toronto	Toronto CMA	Ontario	Canada
1976	185.8	341.8	909	1,921
1977	188.0	345.4	906	1,888
1978	192.5	350.4	940	1,956
1979	211.4	391.4	1,007	2,071
1980	205.7	402.3	1,009	2,111
1981	213.0	434.9	1,036	2,122
1982	196.0	393.2	951	1,930
1983	187.1	380.5	935	1,886
1984	184.6	402.2	1,018	1,952
Per Cent Change	%	%	%	%
1976 - 1984	-0.6	+17.6	+12.0	+1.6
1976 - 1981	+14.6	+27.2	+14.0	+10.5
1981 - 1983	-12.2	-12.5	-9.7	-11.1
1981 - 1984	-13.3	-7.5	-1.7	-8.0

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force. Normally Labour Force Survey Data for Metro and the CMA are not published by Statistics Canada. These figures were made available to the City of Toronto under special agreement with the federal government. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Research Division of the Department of Planning and Development, The City of Toronto, for making these data available.

The shorter period from 1981 to 1984 has not been as kind to the Toronto CMA. In the two years from 1981 to 1983 the Toronto CMA lost 12.5 per cent of its manufacturing employment. The losses in Ontario and Canada were 9.8 and 11.1 per cent respectively. In 1984 manufacturing employment in the Toronto CMA was still 7.5 per cent less than its peak in 1981, while it was only 1.7 per cent less in Ontario. It was 8.0 per cent less in Canada.

The loss of manufacturing jobs in Metropolitan Toronto has serious implications for both existing and new workers. Older workers have particular difficulty adjusting to other industries. In addition, wages and salaries in growth industries, such as trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and in commercial business an personal services are often lower than in manufacturing. Thus even those workers who find alternative employment often have reduced earnings. These trends affect younger workers as well by partially reducing their long-term earnings potential.

Conclusions

- Real unemployment, which adds to the offical estimates of unemployment those persons labelled the hidden unemployed (unemployed, not actively seeking work who believe that no work is available, but who would take work if it were offered) and those persons working part-time who want full-time work, is 27 per cent higher than the official estimates.

- Both young people aged 15 - 19 years and older workers aged 55 - 64 years are significantly worse off now than before the 1982/1983 recession.

- Those workers with lower average levels of education were more adversely affected by the 1982/1983 recession than workers with more education, and their labour force participation rates were still below pre-recession levels at the end of 1984.

- Major shifts are occuring in the industrial composition of the Toronto CMA's employment. Growth in numbers employed in transportation, communications and utilities, construction and public administration have been much lower than average during the 1976 to 1984 period. Growth in the numbers employed in manufacturing has been less than the average growth rate in numbers in the labour force, while the numbers employed in finance, insurance and real estate, and in commercial, business and personal services have grown at a much faster rate than total employment.

- The loss of manufacturing employment from the Toronto region has critical implications for older workers and possibly for Metropolitan Toronto's overall wage and salary structure that requires intensive monitoring and further study.

V. HOUSING

Tenure Patterns

Household tenure patterns in Metropolitan Toronto have been remarkably stable for a decade and a half. About 51 per cent of households were home owners in the last three quinquennial censuses. As is shown in Table 16, about 43 per cent of households in the inner three municipalities, and about 57 per cent in the outer three municipalities were home owners in 1980. Home ownership rates approximated 40 per cent in Toronto, 50 per cent in East York, York and North York and 60 per cent in Scarborough and Etobicoke.

Tenure Patterns by Household Size

One of the most important determining factors of tenure is household size. In 1981, and as can be seen in Table 17, the proportion of households renting varied from 22 per cent for households of six or more persons to 79 per cent for one person households. In the case of each family size the tendency to rent was greater in the inner three municipalities than in the outer three municipalities. Two-thirds of husband-wife families were home owners while only about 43 per cent of single parent families were owners.

That the tenure of Metropolitan Toronto households has not changed when average household size is decreasing and the number of small households is growing rapidly actually indicates a shift towards home ownership. The development of different forms of home ownership, most significantly condominiums, is partially responsible for this tendency. From 1971 to 1981 the tendency to own for two person households increased

Table 16

HOUSEHOLD TENURE IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1971, 1981

	METRO TORONTO	INNER THREE	OUTER THREE	CITY OF TORONTO	YORK	EAST YORK	NORTH YORK	SCAR-BOROUGH	ETOBI-COKE
Owned Dwellings									
1981	395,570	145,295	250,240	98,270	26,335	20,690	99,035	88,755	62,450
1971	320,765	136,600	184,165	93,730	23,935	18,935	74,925	57,885	51,355
Rented Dwellings									
1981	380,810	189,515	191,295	142,995	24,690	21,825	91,720	56,090	43,495
1971	308,510	172,685	135,825	130,710	22,610	19,350	71,245	33,640	30,940
Total Dwellings									
1981	776,385	334,810	441,535	241,270	51,025	42,515	190,750	144,840	105,945
1971	629,280	309,285	319,990	224,445	46,550	38,290	146,175	91,525	82,290
Per Cent Owned									
1981	51.0	43.4	56.7	40.7	51.6	48.7	51.9	61.3	58.9
1971	51.0	44.2	57.6	41.8	51.4	49.5	51.3	63.2	62.4
Average Gross Rent									
1981	356			356	333	345	366	341	373
Average Cash Rent									
1971 ($1981)	355			341	331	364	383	341	371
Average Number of Rooms Per Rented Dwelling									
1981	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3
1971	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3
Per Cent Lone Parent Families Renting									
1981	57.7	55.4	59.1	56.0	55.1	52.5	62.3	57.6	55.1
Per Cent Husband-Wife Families Renting									
1981	32.6	36.2	30.6	36.6	33.2	38.3	35.2	26.0	29.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

Table 17

PER CENT HOUSEHOLDS RENTING, BY SIZE,
METROPOLITAN TORONTO

			Relative Shift (per cent)
Per Person	79.3	78.8	(0.6)
2 Persons	60.8	52.2	(14.1)
3 & 4 Persons	41.9	33.6	(19.8)
5 & 6 Persons	25.7	22.9	(10.9)
7 or more Persons	24.3	21.9	(9.9)

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

from about 39 per cent to 47 per cent. For three and four person households the tendency to own increased from 58 to 67 per cent.

The Rental Housing Market

The performance of the rental market is of special concern, as renter households tend to have lower and less stable incomes than home owners. In the case of the elderly, their incomes are often so low that the performance of the rental market is of critical importance to social policy makers. Low vacancy rates since 1979, the slow rate at which new rental units, especially private ones, are being brought on to the market, and the status of Ontario's rent review legislation, are all of concern to social planners.

That rents are declining relative to incomes and that Ontario's

rent regulations have meant huge windfall gains for Metropolitan Toronto's tenants does not appear to be true. Average rent increases until relatively recent times have been less than the overall rate of increase in both consumer prices and wages and salaries. But the average incomes of tenants have risen less rapidly than overall incomes. For 1983, and as can be seen in Table 18, it is estimated that tenant incomes were 2.43 times 1971 levels and that average rents were 2.52 times 1971 levels. Average overall wage and salary levels increased 2.86 times in this same time period and consumer prices increased 2.78 times. One of the results of increased home ownership for small households appears to be that those renters left in the market have lower real incomes than a decade ago. There appears to have been a relative decline in the ability of tenants to afford rental housing.

Turning to the slow rate at which developers are currently building rental housing, changes in both the demand for rental housing and the cost of developing and supplying it have negatively affected the ability of private developers to produce.

One aspect of the falling demand is the fact that incomes of tenants are increasing less rapidly than overall incomes.* The other main cause of declining demand is declining numbers of new rental households, both because of the increasing desire for home ownership by small households and reduced numbers of new household formations. Between 1976 and

---

*Cf. Jeffrey Patterson, Rent Review in Ontario and Factors Affecting the Supply of Rental Housing (Toronto: Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, 1985) for a fuller explanation of trends in the rental housing market.

Table 18

RENTAL MARKET INDICATORS, 1971, 1981 AND 1983

	Indexes			
	Median Income Renters1	Average Rents CMA2	Consumer Price Index3	Average Wages4
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	222.1	211.1	236.9	243.3
1983	242.8	252.2	277.7	285.9

	Indexes			
	Average Carrying Costs for New Apartments5	Operating Costs6	Economic Recovery Rents on New Apartments7	Economic Recovery Rents/ Average Rents
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.51
1981	441.3	251.4	274.4	2.39
1983	380.2	311.9	356.1	1.89

Sources:

1. 1971 and 1981 data are from Census of Canada for Toronto CMA; 1983 estimated from Statistics Canada, Income Distribution by Size, 1983 (preliminary).
2. 1971 and 1981 data are from Census of Canada. 1983 data are from CMHC.
3. All items for Canada.
4. Industrial composite, Ontario.
5. Assumes 90 per cent financing at current conventional mortgage interest rates for new apartments, the cost of which is estimated from CMHC's Canada construction price index.
6. Weighted average of price indexes for property taxes, utility costs, repair and maintenance costs and residential insurance.
7. Weighted average of carrying costs and operating costs.

1981 there were an additional 266,000 rental households in Metropolitan

Toronto. This is projected to decline to 181,000 in the current 1981 to 1986 period and then to 146,000 in the 1986 to 1991 period. The need for new rental dwellings is declining and the ability of tenants to afford the existing rental structure, not to mention a higher one, is also declining. This indicates a need for a larger portion of social housing starts and a lower proportion of private market starts.

The development of new rental housing has also been constrained by events affecting the cost of providing new rental housing, primarily by high interest rates. In 1971 development costs for new housing and the cost of money were such that developers had to charge rents equal to 1.51 times the average rents at the time to break even on new rental developments. By 1981 and during the year in which interest rates reached an historical high, the rents on new apartments would have had to be 2.39 times average rent levels for their owners to break even. It is little wonder that tenants would choose not to move into new apartments and that developers would choose not to build them. Declining mortgage interest rates from 1981 to 1983 had reduced the ratio between full recovery economic rents on new apartments and average rents for existing units down to 1.89, still well above the 1.51 figure in 1971. Declining leverage on investment funds is certainly one of the main reasons why new rental units are not being supplied to the market at a very rapid rate and why those that are supplied have tended to be luxury rents.

A secondary reason for fewer new units, as well as the exodus of many existing rental landlords from the market, is rising operating costs, primarily heat and other energy supplies. The index for operating costs (1971 = 100) in 1983 was 311.9 while the index for rents was 252.2, and the

index for all consumer prices was 277.7. With respect to existing rental housing the annual six per cent increases in rents permitted between 1975 and 1984 were adequate to enable owners to cover rising operating costs without submitting rents to the rent review process and even add modestly to profit margins.*

Conclusions

- There have been few changes in overall trends to rent or to own in the past two decades in Metropolitan Toronto.

- When rental and home ownership patterns are viewed for different household sizes there has been a major shift towards home ownership.

- An increasing proportion of renters come from low and moderate income groups.

- Increased costs of development and high interest rates increasingly deter developers from building new rental units.

- The combination of relatively lower incomes for tenants and the high costs of supplying new rental housing indicate a need for increased housing assistance.

---

* Ibid

VI. MOTHER TONGUE AND ETHNICITY

That Metropolitan Toronto has become a multi-cultural mosaic and community is no longer news. However, the pattern of settlement by various ethnic and non-English mother tongue groups and their relative magnitudes constitute an important factor in determining the need and demand for specialized social services. The need for services in non-English languages is generated both by the need for sensitivity to the culture of different ethnic groups and by the need for services in foreign languages for clients unable to speak English.

Non-English Speaking Persons

The number of people reporting that they are unable to speak English is declining. In 1981 some 91,025 people, or 4.2 per cent, in Metropolitan Toronto reported that they could not speak English, down from 107,160, or 5.1 per cent, in 1971. Declining rates of new immigration, the aging of population with non-English or French mother languages, and the fact that more recent immigrants come from countries where English is spoken, are the apparent causes of this decline.

The distribution of the population not able to speak English is also changing, as can be seen in Table 19. The City of Toronto and the inner three area municipalities continue to account for well over half of this population. Almost 54,000, or 59 per cent lived in the inner three municipalities in 1981. This number was 30 per cent less than in 1971. The remaining 37,000, or 41 per cent, and over 7,000 more than in 1971, lived in the outer three municipalities.

Table 19

ABILITY TO SPEAK CANADA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Speak Neither English Nor French	TORONTO	INNER THREE	OUTER THREE	CITY OF TORONTO	YORK	EAST YORK	NORTH YORK	SCAR-BOROUGH	ETOBI-COKE
1981	91,025	53,860	37,165	41,915	8,725	3,220	21,375	8,675	7,115
1971	107,160	77,240	29,920	59,070	14,450	3,720	19,575	5,180	5,165
1961	50,927	44,516	6,411	36,075	7,235	1,206	3,756	1,177	1,478
Per Cent of Those Speaking Neither English nor French									
1981	100.0	59.2	40.8	46.0	9.6	3.5	23.5	9.5	7.8
1971	100.0	72.1	27.9	55.1	13.5	3.5	18.3	4.8	4.8
1961	100.0	87.4	12.6	70.8	14.2	2.4	7.4	2.3	2.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1971 and 1981.

Non-English Mother Tongues

While only about 4.2 per cent of Metro Toronto's population indicated that they spoke neither of Canada's official languages, nearly one in three indicated a mother tongue other than English or French, an insignificant decline since 1976. The most common languages and the proportion of total population indicating them were as follows: Italian (8.3 per cent); Portuguese (3.0 per cent); Chinese (2.8 per cent); Greek (2.2 per cent); German (2.0 per cent); Yugoslav group (1.4 per cent); Ukrainian (1.4 per cent); Polish (1.3 per cent); Indo-Pakistani group (1.2 per cent); and Spanish (1.0 per cent). Table 20 indicates the distribution of major mother tongue groups by municipality.

Table 20

MOTHER TONGUE POPULATIONS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1981

Per Cent of Area Population

	METRO TORONTO	CENTRAL METRO	SUBURBAN METRO	TORONTO	YORK	EAST YORK	ETOBI-COKE	NORTH YORK	SCAR-BOROUGH
Non-English/French	30.8	34.1	27.6	36.2	40.9	26.2	27.9	33.3	20.3
Italian	8.3	7.6	8.8	6.1	18.9	3.6	7.8	13.8	3.6
Portuguese	3.0	5.4	0.6	8.2	3.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6
Chinese	2.8	3.4	2.3	4.6	1.0	3.4	1.0	2.3	2.7
Greek	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.3	6.5	0.8	1.7	2.4
Eastern European	6.0	7.5	4.5	7.4	7.3	3.8	9.9	5.0	2.7
Spanish	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.4
Indo-Pakistani	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.5

Source: Census of Canada, 1981.

Ethnicity

While the ability to speak English/French and the presence of a non-English/Frenchmother tongue probably captures adequately the identification of the population with various ethnic groups and the need for ethnic services, data on ethnicity identifies several groups ignored by the mother tongue data.*

* The mother tongue data do not reveal the large numbers of Jews, most of whom do not identify any, or certainly any single, foreign mother tongue, nor the large numbers of people who are black, brown or Oriental, loosely identified as visible minorities, but who frequently report English (French) as their mother tongue.

In 1981 some 43 per cent of Metro Toronto's population identified their ethnic origin with the British Isles. The remaining 57 per cent had ethnic origins from elsewhere. Table 21 indicates relative concentrations by municipality. The largest other ethnic group, Italian, accounted for about 11 per cent of Metro's population. The additional 60,000 persons who were of Italian ethnicity, but did not identify Italian as their mother tongue, were mostly children of Italians whose first learned language was English.

Table 21

ETHNIC GROUPS BY MUNICIPALITY

Ethnic Group	PER CENT OF METRO POPULATION 1981	Relative Concentration (Per Cent of Municipal Population/Per Cent of Metro Population) TORONTO	EAST YORK	ETOBI-COKE	NORTH YORK	SCAR-BOROUGH	YORK
British Isles	43.1	.91	1.19	1.12	.8	1.26	.80
Italian	11.0	.74	.44	.94	1.55	.43	2.29
Jewish	5.0	.80	.09	.07	2.67	.06	.81
Portuguese	3.3	2.79	.18	.35	.19	.20	1.10
Greek	3.0	1.06	2.78	.38	.77	1.21	1.04
Visible Minorities	12.3	.98	1.20	.68	1.01	1.22	.78
Black	2.5	.66	.89	.72	1.11	1.38	1.51
Chinese	3.7	1.63	1.22	.35	.81	.97	.37
Other East Asian	3.4	.85	1.44	.77	.98	1.25	.69
Indo-Pakistani	2.0	.64	1.38	.99	1.16	1.26	.75
Arab	0.9	.46	.94	.87	1.57	1.28	.43

Source: Census Canada, 1981.

The next largest single ethnic group was Jews. In 1981 there were about 100,000 Jewish people in Metro Toronto. They were heavily concentrated in North York, where over 13 per cent of the population was Jewish, and heavily represented in York and Toronto as well.*

In 1981 about 2.5 per cent of Metro Toronto's population was black, almost always with English/French mother tongue, and about 12.3 per cent of Metro Toronto's population could be identified as belonging to one or another of non-white "visible minority": Black, 2.5 per cent; Chinese, 3.7 per cent; other East Asian, 3.4 per cent; Arab and Iranian, 1.0 per cent; and Indo-Pakistani, 2.0 per cent.

The black population was heavily concentrated in York and to a slightly lesser extent in East York, Scarborough and North York. The largest concentrations of non-Chinese East Asians were in East York and Scarborough. Arabs were most frequently found in North York and Scarborough. Aside from those of Chinese ethnicity, each of the "visible minorities" were found more frequently and in larger numbers in suburban municipalities than in the City of Toronto.

Recent Immigration

The 1981 Census recorded that immigration from abroad to Metropolitan Toronto in the five year period preceding the Census was considerably reduced from the two previous censuses. About 5.6 per cent

---

*The Metropolitan Social Profile, 1981, Volume 2, which is forthcoming, will show the distribution of the Jewish population for Metro Toronto's census tracts.

(120,335) of Metropolitan Toronto's population had immigrated between 1976 and 1981, about half the 11.0 per cent recorded in the five years prior to the 1976 Census. About 25,000 persons per year immigrated to Metropolitan Toronto in the late 1970s. The proportion of new immigrants settling in the inner three municipalities was 44 per cent, down from 62 per cent in the late 1960s. Table 21 provides details on the settlement patterns by new immigrants.

Table 22

IMMIGRATION FROM ABROAD BY MUNICIPALITY,
1956 - 1961, 1966 - 1971 AND 1976 - 1981

Years	TORONTO	INNER THREE	OUTER THREE	CITY OF TORONTO	YORK	EAST YORK	NORTH YORK	SCAR-BOROUGH	ETOBI-COKE
1976 - 1981	120,335	52,875	67,460	39,950	7,010	5,915	34,370	21,550	11,540
1966 - 1971	230,590	143,320	87,270	112,925	19,950	10,445	47,720	23,245	16,305
1956 - 1961	126,950	89,198	37,742	70,190	14,327	4,681	17,440	10,353	9,949
	Per Cent of Metro Toronto Total								
	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	INNER THREE	OUTER THREE	CITY OF TORONTO	YORK	EAST YORK	NORTH YORK	SCAR-BOROUGH	ETOBI-COKE
1976 - 1981	5.6	43.9	56.1	33.2	5.8	4.9	28.6	17.9	9.6
1966 - 1971	11.0	62.2	27.8	49.0	8.6	4.5	20.7	10.1	7.1
1956 - 1961	7.8	70.3	29.7	55.3	11.3	3.7	13.7	8.2	7.8

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, 1971 and 1981.

Conclusions

- The proportion of Metropolitan Toronto's population unable to speak English declined by almost one-fifth between 1976 and 1981.

- Nearly one in three Metropolitan Torontonians reported a mother tongue other than English in 1981, an insignificant decline from 1976.

- About 57 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's residents identified their ethnic origin other than the British Isles. The most common ethnic origins in numerical order were Italian, Jewish, Chinese, East Asian, Portuguese and Greek.

- In 1981 some 12.3 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's residents were visible minorities: Black; Chinese; other East Asian; and Indo-Pakistani.

- About 5.6 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's residents immigrated from abroad between 1976 and 1981, about half the number that did so between 1971 and 1976.

- About one-third of those immigrating from abroad between 1976 and 1981 settled in the City of Toronto, down from 49 per cent for the five years ending in 1971 and 55 per cent in the five years ending in 1961.

VII. FAMILY STRUCTURE

Families with Children

There were nearly 366,000 families with children in Metropolitan Toronto in 1981, about 1,000, or one-half of a per cent, more than in 1976. As Table 23 shows there was much more change in each of the six municipalities within Metropolitan Toronto. From 1976 to 1981 the number of families with children declined by over six per cent in the inner three municipalities and increased in excess of four per cent in the three outer municipalities.

The most significant change between 1976 and 1981 was in the size of and number of children in those families. The number of families with four or more children declined by almost 29 per cent, and the number with three children declined by over seven per cent, while the number of one and two children families increased by seven and five per cent, respectively. It is the decrease in number of children per family, rather than a decline in the number of families with children as such, that resulted in a decline of over 60,000 in the number of school-age children in Metropolitan Toronto, about one-half each in the inner three and outer three municipalities. Almost four-fifths of the families with children in 1981 had one or two children, up from three out of four in 1976.

Another reason for the decline in the number of children in Metropolitan Toronto, and a reason why the number of families with children or the number of children is probably unlikely to recover to old totals, is the shift in families with children to the remainder of the Census Metropolitan Area outside Metropolitan Toronto. The number of families

Table 23

FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
TORONTO C.M.A., 1976, 1981

	Toronto C.M.A. Fringe	Metro Toronto	Inner Three Municipalities	Outer Three Municipalities
Census Families with Children				
1981	169,405	365,995	123,765	242,230
1976	131,100	364,355	132,055	232,300
Per Cent Change 1976 - 1981	+29.2	+.5	-6.3	+4.3
Four or More Children in Family				
1981	10,435	23,510	9,075	14,435
1976	13,290	33,055	12,940	20,115
Per Cent of Families with Child 1976, 1981	10.1/6.2	9.1/6.4	9.8/7.3	8.6/6.0
Per Cent Change 1976 - 1981	-21.5	-28.9	-29.9	-28.2
Three Children at Home				
1981	29,820	56,785	17,920	38,865
1976	25,100	61,310	20,135	41,175
Per Cent of Families with Children 1976, 1981	19.1/17.6	16.8/15.5	15.2/14.5	17.7/16.0
Per Cent Change 1976 - 1981	+18.8	-7.4	-11.0	-5.6
Two Children at Home				
1981	72,970	136,385	42,790	93,595
1976	52,095	130,080	43,540	86,540
Per Cent of Families with Children 1976, 1981	39.7/43.1	35.7/37.3	33.0/34.6	37.2/38.6
Per Cent Change 1976 - 1981	+40.1	-4.8	-1.7	+8.2
One Child at Home				
1981	56,170	149,330	53,885	95,445
1976	40,615	139,910	55,455	84,455
Per Cent of Families with Children 1976, 1981	31.0/33.2	38.4/40.8	42.0/43.5	36.4/39.4
Per Cent Change 1976 - 1981	+38.3	+6.7	-2.8	-13.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1976 and 1981.

with children in these newest suburbs increased by nearly 30 per cent between 1976 and 1981; about 34 per cent of all families with children in the CMA lived outside Metropolitan Toronto in 1981. The shift away from very large families is even more noticeable in this suburban ring than in Metropolitan Toronto. Only 6.2 per cent of families with children in the new suburban fringe with children had four or more children, while the proportion was 6.4 per cent in Metropolitan Toronto.

Single Parent Families

The numbers and proportion of lone parent families is one of the most outstanding characteristics of Metropolitan Toronto's family structure. As was stated above it is the high incidence of single parenthood, as well as the relatively rapid growth of single parenthood vis-a-vis the rest of the Province, that is likely a primary cause of the growth in the incidence of poverty in Metropolitan Toronto in relation to the rest of the Province.

In 1981 over one in five households with children (20.1 per cent), or 73,395 households, were headed by a lone parent. Lone parent families were 16.7 per cent of the total number of families with children in 1976. Also remarkable about the number of single parents is their increased numbers in suburban areas. The number of lone parent families in the inner three municipalities increased by less than one per cent between 1971 and 1981, while the number in the City of Toronto actually declined by almost four per cent. The number of lone parent families in the three outer (suburban) municipalities increased by over 90 per cent between 1971

and 1981. As can be seen in Table 24 each municipality now has a relatively equal proportion of lone parents, ranging in 1981 from a relative concentration of 0.97 in Etobicoke to 1.03 in North York. In 1971 the proportion ranged from 0.84 of the Metro average in North York and Etobicoke to 1.20 in the City of Toronto.

Table 24

NUMBER AND INCIDENCE OF LONE PARENTS
IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1971, 1976 AND 1981

	METRO TORONTO	INNER THREE	OUTER THREE	CITY OF TORONTO	YORK	EAST YORK	NORTH YORK	SCAR-BOROUGH	ETOBI-COKE
Lone Parents									
1981	73,395	28,290	45,105	20,310	4,440	3,540	19,665	15,520	9,920
1976	60,780	26,195	34,585	18,920	3,930	3,345	15,370	11,180	8,035
1971	51,740	28,040	23,700	21,060	3,900	3,080	10,520	7,220	5,960
Change									
1971 - 1976	9,040	(-1,845)	10,885	(-2,140)	30	265	4,850	3,960	2,075
1976 - 1981	12,615	2,095	10,520	1,390	510	195	4,295	4,340	1,885
1971 - 1981	21,655	+250	21,405	(-750)	540	460	9,145	8,300	3,960
Per Cent Change									
1971 - 1981	41.9	.9	90.3	-3.6	13.8	14.9	86.9	115.0	66.4
1976 - 1981	20.8	8.0	30.4	7.3	13.0	5.8	27.9	38.8	23.5
Per Cent of Population									
1981	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
1976	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7
1971	2.5	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Per Cent of Families with Children									
1981	20.1	22.8	18.6	23.8	19.5	22.5	19.0	18.1	18.6
1976	16.7	19.8	14.9	20.7	16.1	20.4	14.8	15.0	14.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

VIII. AREAS WITH INDICATORS OF HIGH SOCIAL NEED

Social services currently exist in large part to serve those with special social needs and those at risk of becoming in need. More often than not they exist to serve the needs of those with insufficient resources to obtain them in the private market. It is the very young and the very old who are least likely to possess these resources. In many instances large geographical areas are populated by people with few resources. Sixteen such areas have been identified for purposes of this report. Nine are in the City of Toronto, while North York contains three, York contains one, andthree are in Scarborough. No areas were identified in East York or Etobicoke. The social and economic characteristics of the people in these areas are summarized in Table 25.

The proportion of population, either individuals or families, with incomes below Statistics Canada's low-income cut-off (LICO) lines was the primary basis for designation. In 1981 some 13.2 per cent of Metro Toronto's families had incomes below the poverty line. The proportion of families with incomes below the poverty line in the sixteen designated areas ranged from just under 20 per cent to almost 66 per cent. In 1981, over 33 per cent of Metro's unattached individuals had incomes below the poverty line. The proportion in the sixteen designated areas varied from 34.1 per cent to 70.4 per cent.

In 1981 about 4.3 per cent of Metropolitan Toronto's population did not speak English (or French). This proportion was exceeded by a large magnitude in nine of the 16 designated areas.

Also nine of the 16 areas had proportions of young children under

Table 25

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENTS OF SIXTEEN DESIGNATED AREAS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Area Names*	Parkdale		St. Jamestown		Junction		Weston -		Lawrence		Kennedy -		West Hill		Flemingdon	
Census Tracts	4-7,46,47		S. of Carleton 32-34,65,66		Triangle - Dovercourt 94 - 98		Eglinton Lawrence 106-8,156-8		Heights 286-7		Warden 341-345		357-359		260-261	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Population	30,832	1.45	28,596	1.34	31,155	1.46	25,895	1.21	15,262	.71	28,007	1.31	29,250	1.37	22,694	1.06
English Mother Tongue	17,950	58.0	20,480	71.6	11,045	35.5	14,240	55.0	9,200	60.3	19,975	71.3	23,625	80.8	13,710	60.4
- Mother Tongue	3,870	12.5	1,785	6.2	7,945	15.5	5,160	19.9	1,840	12.1	2,210	7.9	745	2.5	1,690	7.4
Speaks Neither English/French	2,445	7.9	945	3.3	5,085	16.3	2,175	8.4	615	4.0	1,220	4.4	445	1.5	955	4.2
Major Religion	15,000	48.5	11,610	40.6	20,415	65.5	13,960	53.9	4,940	32.4	12,425	44.4	15,700	53.7	8,140	35.9
Age 0 - 4	2,125	6.9	980	3.4	2,265	7.3	2,005	7.7	965	6.3	1,790	6.4	2,385	8.2	2,050	9.0
5 - 14	3,140	10.2	1,275	4.5	5,080	16.3	4,265	16.5	1,940	12.7	3,665	13.1	4,635	15.8	3,220	14.2
15 - 19	2,070	6.7	1,260	4.4	3,135	10.1	2,435	9.4	1,525	10.0	2,415	8.6	2,920	10.0	1,690	7.4
65+	3,695	11.9	3,635	12.7	2,585	8.3	2,410	9.3	2,535	16.6	3,080	11.0	2,940	10.1	1,670	7.4
Population Age 15+	24,790	80.1	25,950	90.7	23,810	76.4	19,560	75.5	11,645	76.3	22,555	80.5	22,215	75.9	17,435	76.8
Less than Grade 9 Education	6,315	25.5	4,675	18.0	9,845	41.3	6,715	34.3	2,170	23.3	5,380	23.9	3,830	17.2	2,440	14.0
In Labour Force	16,490	66.5	17,430	67.2	16,080	67.5	12,490	63.9	7,370	63.3	14,775	65.5	14,315	64.4	12,625	72.4
Unemployed	945	5.7	1,185	6.8	830	5.2	715	5.7	385	5.2	705	4.8	600	4.2	610	4.8
Census Families	6,835	1.23	4,690	.85	7,460	1.35	6,430	1.16	3,895	.70	7,585	1.37	7,820	1.41	6,110	1.10
Families living with other families	570	8.3	130	2.8	1,155	15.5	455	7.1	195	5.0	590	7.8	315	4.3	440	7.2
No one in Labour Force	920	13.5	960	20.5	785	10.5	760	11.8	595	15.3	1,105	14.6	1,165	15.9	570	9.3
1 in labour Force	2,300	33.7	1,335	28.5	2,150	28.8	1,885	29.3	1,340	34.4	2,250	29.7	2,405	32.9	1,780	29.1
2+ in Labour Force	3,610	52.8	2,400	51.2	4,520	60.6	3,805	59.2	1,965	50.4	4,220	55.6	4,255	58.2	3,760	61.5
Lone Parent Families	1,165	17.0	1,125	24.0	840	11.3	950	14.8	910	23.4	1,425	18.8	1,670	22.9	1,255	20.5
Average Family Income	19,039	62.8	18,371	60.6	21,046	69.4	22,709	74.9	22,188	73.2	22,845	75.4	24,527	80.9	22,122	73.0
Households	12,795	1.65	15,250	1.96	9,150	1.18	8,475	1.09	5,120	.66	10,445	1.35	10,385	1.34	8,220	1.06
Households with No Family	4,975	38.9	10,645	69.8	2,285	25.0	2,260	26.7	1,325	25.9	3,150	30.2	2,720	26.2	2,345	28.5
Rented	10,270	80.3	14,120	92.6	3,400	37.2	4,055	47.8	3,195	62.4	5,685	54.4	6,130	59.0	5,290	64.4
Economic Families Below LICO	1,800	26.0	1,705	33.8	1,480	20.4	1,440	22.3	1,160	29.6	1,535	20.6	1,855	23.6	1,295	21.2
Unattached Individuals Below LICO	3,400	45.5	5,570	454	1,475	47.7	1,615	62.6	575	38.7	1,940	53.2	1,730	58.5	870	34.1

*Area names have been taken from neighbourhood maps of planning districts on file with area municipality planning departments where possible.

Table 25

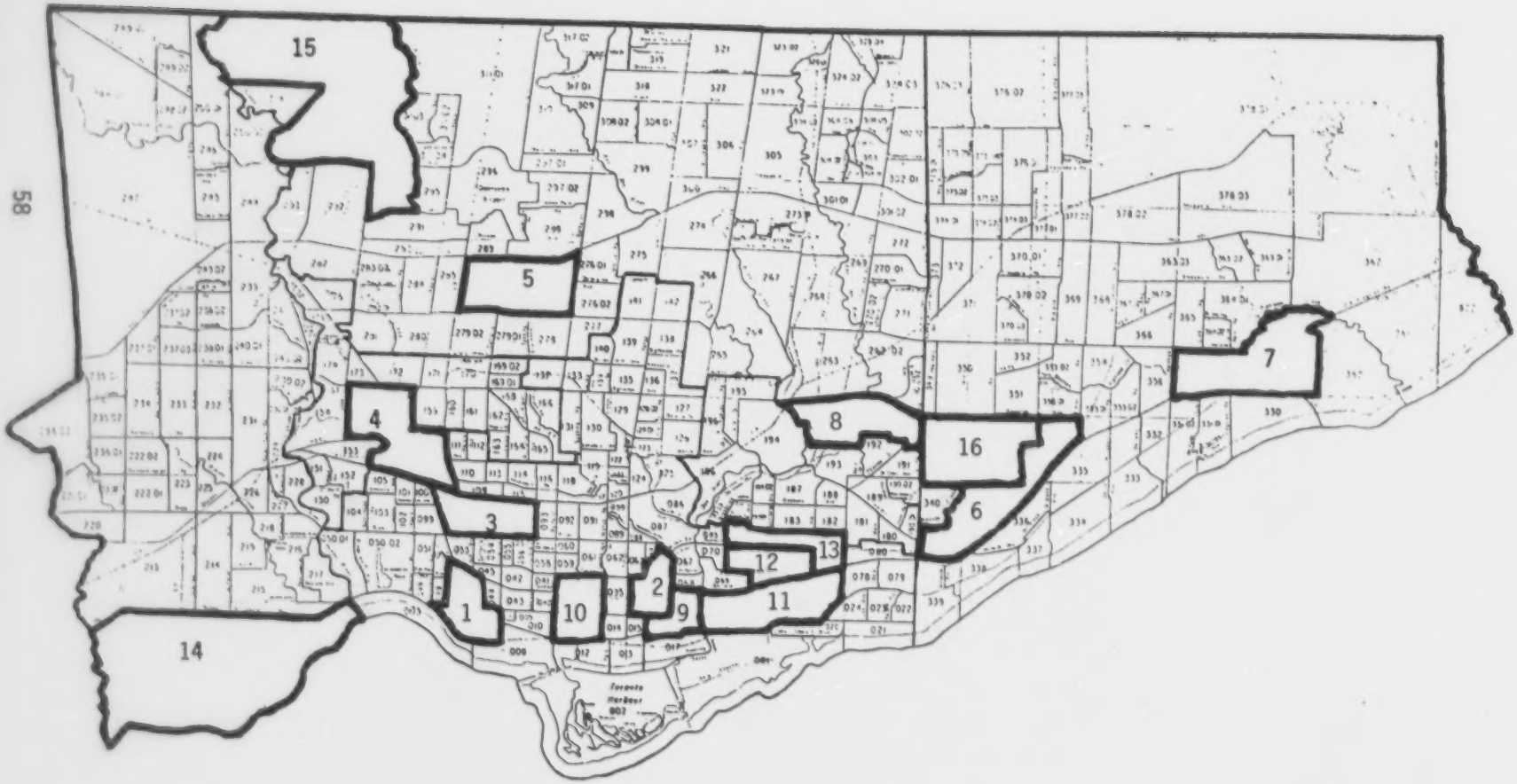
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENTS OF SIXTEEN DESIGNATED AREAS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Area Names*																	Metro
Census Tracts	16,30,31		11,36-39		18-19,25-29, 73,74,77		71,72,75		76,81-84		200-212		294,312,313, 315,316		346-348		
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	%
Population	10,946	.51	15,363	.72	42,495	1.99	15,502	.73	18,256	.85	51,162	2.39	78,733	3.68	15,322	.72	100.0
English Mother Tongue	8,375	76.5	6,385	41.6	30,420	71.6	9,690	62.5	9,900	54.2	36,885	72.1	42,482	54.0	11,785	76.9	67.7
- Mother Tongue	770	7.0	4,925	32.1	5,245	12.3	1,740	11.2	2,985	16.4	2,660	5.2	25,145	31.9	1,040	7.6	See Note 1
Speaks Neither English/French	435	4.0	2,885	18.8	2,705	6.4	1,205	7.8	1,715	9.4	1,210	2.4	5,870	7.5	350	2.3	4.3
Major Religion	5,255	48.0	4,525	29.5	18,535	43.6	5,400	34.8	6,375	34.9	22,415	43.8	47,290	60.1	11,810	77.1	See Note 2
Age 0 - 4	990	9.0	685	4.5	2,510	5.9	875	5.6	1,220	6.7	3,030	5.9	5,820	7.4	1,150	7.5	5.9
5 - 14	2,080	19.0	1,655	10.8	6,710	15.8	2,470	15.9	2,465	13.5	5,695	11.1	14,285	18.1	2,015	13.2	12.6
15 - 19	1,385	12.7	1,340	8.7	3,845	9.0	1,410	9.1	1,465	8.0	3,970	7.8	8,925	11.3	1,290	8.4	8.5
65+	885	8.1	2,130	13.9	4,775	11.2	1,525	9.8	2,250	12.3	5,895	11.5	3,900	5.0	1,575	10.3	10.6
Population Age 15+	7,790	71.2	12,615	82.1	33,847	79.6	11,940	77.0	14,460	79.2	42,295	82.7	58,385	74.2	11,445	74.7	80.7
Less than Grade 9 Education	2,275	29.2	3,790	30.0	8,470	25.0	3,155	26.4	3,965	27.4	9,015	21.3	16,815	28.8	1,690	14.8	18.1
In Labour Force	3,785	48.6	7,930	62.9	22,285	65.8	7,945	66.5	9,550	66.0	29,540	69.8	41,515	71.1	8,440	73.7	70.0
Unemployed	420	11.1	380	4.8	1,285	5.8	465	5.9	505	5.3	1,315	4.5	1,955	4.7	360	4.3	4.1
Census Families	2,535	.46	2,860	.52	10,250	1.85	3,790	.68	4,440	.80	13,990	2.52	20,300	3.66	4,070	.73	100.0
Families living with other families	95	3.7	430	15.0	1,025	10.0	445	11.7	395	8.9	665	4.7	1,790	8.8	225	5.5	6.3
No one In Labour Force	830	32.7	550	19.2	1,545	15.1	600	15.8	525	11.8	1,700	12.2	1,675	8.3	390	9.6	10.6
1 in Labour Force	870	34.3	765	26.7	3,055	29.8	1,115	29.4	1,220	27.5	3,870	27.7	5,780	28.5	1,080	26.5	28.4
2+ in Labour Force	820	32.3	1,555	54.4	4,715	46.0	2,065	54.5	2,710	61.0	8,400	60.0	12,845	63.3	2,605	64.0	61.0
Lone Parent Families	1,280	50.5	490	17.1	1,995	19.5	790	20.8	575	13.0	1,860	13.2	3,115	15.3	600	14.7	13.2
Average Family Income	13,925	45.9	19,102	63.0	21,939	72.4	21,956	72.4	23,824	78.6	25,835	85.2	23,879	78.8	24,616	81.2	$30,310
Households	3,715	.48	5,425	.70	14,205	1.83	4,920	.63	6,065	.78	20,255	2.61	22,870	2.95	5,000	.64	100.0
Households with No Family	1,230	33.1	2,795	51.5	4,465	31.4	1,360	27.6	1,400	23.1	6,585	32.5	3,470	15.2	1,030	20.6	30.9
Rented	3,375	90.8	4,310	79.4	5,415	38.1	1,815	36.9	1,860	30.7	10,035	49.5	11,675	51.0	2,605	52.1	49.0
Economic Families Below LICO	1,695	65.8	1,015	36.3	2,380	23.1	955	25.9	860	19.3	1,730	12.2	4,075	20.6	685	16.7	13.2
Unattached Individuals Below LICO	950	70.4	2,110	51.2	2,600	41.7	970	45.0	1,105	43.8	2,655	35.9	1,890	43.5	485	40.1	33.6

Notes: 1. Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, Greek.
2. Roman Catholic, Protestant

*Area names have been taken from neighbourhood maps of planning districts on file with area municipality planning departments where possible.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF SIXTEEN DESIGNATED AREAS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO



age 6 that exceeded the Metro average of 5.9 per cent. In 1981 about 8.5 per cent of Metro's population was aged 15 to 19 years. Four of the 16 areas - Jane/Finch, Regent Park, Lawrence Heights and West Hill - had proportions that were significantly above this. About 10.6 per cent of Metro±s population was aged 65 years and over, and this proportion was significantly higher in five of the 16 areas: Parkdale; St. Jamestown/ South of Carleton; Lawrence Heights; Spadina; and Danforth/Earl Haig.

Regarding labour force characteristics about 11 per cent of Metro's families had no participants in the labour force. The proportion is significantly higher in nine of the 16 designated areas. About 61 per cent of Metro's families had two or more persons in the labour force in 1981. Only two of the 16 areas - Bathurst/Dufferin and the Peanut Dome - had as large a proportion of families with two or more persons in the labour force. It is significant that average family incomes were less than 73 per cent of the Metro average in these two areas even with this large attachment to the labour force.

Eleven of the 16 areas had a significantly larger proportion of lone parents than the Metro average of 13.2 per cent.

With home ownership and income levels bearing a positive relationship to one another, it is not surprising that home ownership is low in most of the 16 areas. However, home ownership is high in four of the 16 areas: the three in Toronto's east end and in the Junction/Triangle area in Toronto's west end.

Many of the 16 areas are served by neighbourhood social and

community services, but several are not. Those not well served should be designated as priority areas for the future development of such services.

IX. CONCLUSION

This report explores a number of social issues of critical importance to the future well-being and development of the community. Our current purpose in doing this is to inform the community. Most of the subject areas explored and our overall findings may not be new to many members of the community. Some are featured periodically in the daily news media. However, new and informative to many will be the dimensions and magnitudes that have been placed on these critical social issues.

This is the first of what is intended as a series of reports on social trends in Metropolitan Toronto. This first number is intended as a baseline. In future issues an attempt will be made to measure changes, as well as progress, in meeting needs and solving problems on a number of social issue fronts. It is intended to match efforts to meet the need for human services and government policies to meet needs with the nature and magnitude of problems or trends requiring attention.

In this first Social Report for Metropolitan Toronto we have neither explored nor attempted to draw conclusions with respect to the extent that governments or private organizations are addressing some of the needs identified. Obviously, the fact that workers are unemployed and that families and individuals have incomes far below the poverty line is an indication that we are not performing well as a society in fulfilling people's basic needs. Additional efforts and resources are required. We will make an attempt in further editions to measure efforts required and efforts supplied, as well as those not supplied.

The past decade has unfortunately been one of restraint for

social program expenditures. Social expenditures, especially those for income security programs, have increased relative to the size of Canada's gross national product (the total of all measured goods and services produced in the economy), but this is due primarily to the fact that higher unemployment has meant, not only increased government spending for unemployment insurance and welfare benefits, but a smaller economy as well. The result of higher unemployment is both lower output and higher expenditures. The reference to cutbacks refers to the adequacy of social programs.

The past decade has witnessed a significant reduction in the proportion of wages lost to unemployment replaced by benefits. In 1976 the additional rate of benefit for those with dependents was eliminated. In 1979 the regular benefit rate was reduced by 10 per cent from 66-2/3 per cent of wages (up to an 8 year moving average of average industrial wages) to 60 per cent. Prior to the implementation of major unemployment insurance reforms in 1972, and as can be seen in Table 26, about 78 per cent of Canada's workers were covered by unemployment insurance, and about 78 per cent of the total person years of unemployment were compensated with unemployment insurance benefits, although the benefits received averaged only 22.5 per cent of what an average industrial worker would have made. Maximum benefits were 40 per cent of insured earnings for workers without dependents and 50 per cent for those with dependents.

By 1974, and after the 1972 reforms, the proportion of workers covered by unemployment insurance had increased to 95 per cent, and the proportion of person years of unemployment for which benefits were received

Table 26

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT TRENDS
CANADA, 1971 - 1984

Year	Person Years of Unemployment (000)	Per Cent Person Years of Unemployment Compensated (%)	Regular Benefits Paid/Person Year of Unemployment (1971 Constant Dollars)
1971	552	77.8	1,613.39
1973	520	NA	3,158.37
1974	521	95.2	2,955.15
1980	867	69.3	2,052.99
1981	898	68.2	1,934.74
1982	1,171	88.5	2,492.16
1983	1,277	89.4	2,554.74
1984	1,243	84.6	2,448.23

Source: Canadian Statistical Review, Section 4 (various years).

had increased to 95 per cent as well. Average benefits had increased to 39.9 per cent of average wage levels.

Major changes affecting weeks of work required to qualify, adjusting the benefit period to actual weeks of insured work and involving new and larger disqualification periods were implemented between 1976 and 1979. By 1981 the proportion of person weeks of unemployment compensated had decreased to almost 68 per cent, and average benefits paid had decreased to 24.8 per cent of average industrial wages, barely above pre-reform levels.

With the onset of the 1982/83 recession, the type of unemployment changed. Larger proportions of the unemployed lost their jobs rather than quit them. The proportion of weeks of unemployment for which compensation was received increased to over 89 per cent in 1983, and it was over 84 per cent in 1984. Average compensation levels were 33.7 per cent of average wage levels in 1984, although benefits paid would have been an estimated 20 per cent higher if the cutbacks experienced between 1976 and 1979 had not been implemented.

In 1985 the Minister of Employment and Immigration established a Task Force to examine the unemployment insurance program. The Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada (The MacDonald Commission) recommended further reductions in some benefit periods, as well as a reduction in benefits to 50 per cent of lost wages, although they joined their recommendation to a guaranteed annual income that would provide additional benefits for families with dependents.

Benefits under the family allowance program have been reduced on several occasions during the past decade. They were first indexed to the cost of living in 1974. They were reduced back down to their 1974 level in 1979. Indexation was limited to six and five per cent in 1983 and 1984. In 1984 it is estimated that benefits would have been a full 70 per cent higher than they actually were if indexation to the consumer price index had been maintained throughout the period since 1974.*

---

*Cf. Social Infopac, 2.1, "With No Stigma Attached: Family Allowances and the Question of Universality."

Turning to provincial programs, the real level of welfare benefits decreased considerably between 1975 and 1981. In 1982 the Social Planning Council calculated that increases in welfare rates varying from 25 per cent to 37 per cent of the then rates, depending on the case, would be required to restore the benefit levels to their 1975 levels.*

At the local level, funds allocated to special assistance for welfare recipients in Metropolitan Toronto decreased from 1.55 times the provincial average in 1980 to 1.28 times in 1983. With respect to supplementary aid the trend is in the reverse direction, having increased from 1.28 times the provincial average in 1980 to 1.55 times in 1983. The provision of social services in Metropolitan Toronto seems also to have increased vis-a-vis the provincial average during the first half of the 1980s. In 1980 per capita spending on social services in Metropolitan Toronto was nine per cent greater than the provincial average, while it was 19 per cent greater in 1983, although there is no conclusive evidence on whether greater expenditures means greater service. (See Table 27) In 1982, for instance, the per unit cost of providing many services was decidedly greater for Metropolitan Toronto: 13.9 per cent greater per day of care in charitable homes for the aged; 25.0 per cent greater per day of care in municipal homes for the aged; 29.9 per cent greater per child served by a provincial mental health centre; and 37.1 per cent higher per subsidized day nursery space.**

---

*Social Infopac, 1.3, "The Underfunding of Social Assistance Programs in Ontario" (October 1982).

**The reasons for greater costs have not been investigated, and we do not mean to indicate that costs should not be greater for Metropolitan Toronto.

Table 27

GENERAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE,
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTARY AID,
ONTARIO AND METROPOLITAN TORONTO*

	Ontario	Metro Toronto
Special Assistance		
Per Cent of GWA		
1980	6.0	9.3
1983	3.2	4.1
x Provincial Average		
1980	1.00	1.55
1983	1.00	1.28
Supplementary Aid		
Per Cent of GWA		
1980	4.7	6.0
1983	1.8	2.8
x Provincial Average		
1980	1.00	1.28
1983	1.00	1.55
Social Services		
Per Capita Spending		
1980	$60.52	107.00
1983	107.00	127.00
x Provincial Average		
1980	1.00	1.09
1983	1.00	1.19

*Data for each year are for January through March.

Source: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (1980 and 1983).

The issues are complex. For instance, while the governance of children's aid societies, as well as their funding, is nominally a local

decision, it is well known that local councils have nothing to do with deciding the funding levels for children's aid societies. The same tends to be true for most other services where the cost of providing services is shared between municipal and provincial governments. Future editions of our planned series of annual social reviews will explore trends with respect to both programs and services and needs, and their underlying causes, more thoroughly.

In Canada's democratic system and in a complex industrial society a mixture of national, provincial and local government policies and programs are responsible for ameliorating those problems which the economic market place does not address. They are also responsible for assuring that the "common good" prevails when markets fail to do so. Private charitable organizations to which the Social Planning Council plays a planning role, are also a vital part of the human service network in large urban centres such as Metropolitan Toronto, although they can perform their role only with considerable government assistance and in a framework and context whose parameters are ultimately established by government.

What is viewed by some as the failure of governments to pursue this common good is of concern, and it is the Social Planning Council's intention to pursue these concerns with a view towards both monitoring and improving our social security and human service programs and delivery systems. At the national level we are concerned with cutbacks in the availability of unemployment insurance, successful and unsuccessful attempts to reduce the universality of programs such as family allowances and old age security pensions, as well as the benefits from these programs, as well as the failure of efforts to improve the provision of personal

social service programs and set these services free from the constraints of welfare programs.

Continued erosion of health, education and welfare programs at the provincial level, the failure to sufficiently finance new ways, perhaps more effective ways, of providing these services, as well as quite explicit decisions to redirect funds allocated for services in Metropolitan Toronto to other, less well serviced areas of the province, are concerns that we intend to explore more explicitly in the future. Some diversion of funds to other areas of the province, especially to the regional municipalities bordering on Metropolitan Toronto, all rapidly growing areas, are understandable. In addition, and as the Social Planning Council has emphasized in several reports in recent years, social assistance rates have declined in real dollar terms over the past decade, although rates have generally parallelled inflation trends since 1981.

However, some of the unique features of Metropolitan Toronto are ignored. The incidence of poverty inside Metropolitan Toronto has been growing disproportionately relative to the remainder of the Province and to the larger Toronto Census Metropolitan Area. The proportion of families headed by single parents exceeds the provincial average. Almost 30 per cent of Ontario's lone parent families live in Metropolitan Toronto. While only 24 per cent of Ontario senior citizens aged 75 years and over live in Metropolitan Toronto, almost 30 per cent of those living alone live here. These factors need to be taken more explicitly into consideration as provincial government ministries allocate their scarce resources.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table A-1
LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL,
TORONTO REGION, 1980 - 1984

	1980*			1982*			1984*		
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Population Ratio	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Population Ratio	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Population Ratio
Toronto CMA	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	69.4	4.2	66.5	70.6	9.3	64.1	70.8	6.6	66.1
0 - 8 years	50.8	5.6	47.9	49.4	13.0	43.0	49.8	6.5	46.6
High School	69.2	5.0	65.7	71.2	10.7	63.6	69.0	8.4	63.2
Some Post Secondary	72.1	3.4	69.7	73.5	9.2	66.8	71.7	6.1	67.3
Post Secondary	81.4	3.4	78.7	82.3	6.6	76.9	84.0	5.0	79.8
University Degree	84.9	1.3	83.9	84.4	4.7	80.4	87.5	3.6	84.4
15 - 24 years	66.1	7.9	60.9	68.5	14.7	58.4	67.9	12.0	59.7
0 - 8 years	48.8	19.4	39.3	45.1	23.1	34.6	48.9	11.7	43.2
University Degree	81.1	4.0	78.0	83.2	4.5	79.3	90.5	7.0	83.9
25 years and Over	70.4	3.1	68.3	71.3	7.8	65.7	71.6	5.1	67.9
0 - 8 years	50.9	4.7	48.6	49.8	12.2	43.8	49.9	6.1	46.9
University Degree	85.3	0.9	84.5	84.5	4.7	80.5	87.2	3.2	84.5
Metropolitan Toronto									
Both Sexes	67.7	4.1	64.9	69.3	8.5	63.4	69.2	7.0	64.4
0 - 8 years	50.5	5.8	47.6	49.9	10.5	44.7	48.5	8.5	44.4
High School	66.6	5.0	63.3	69.7	9.8	62.9	68.0	8.5	62.3
Some Post-Secondary	70.6	2.4	68.9	75.2	7.6	69.5	71.0	6.9	66.2
Post-Secondary	82.0	3.0	79.5	79.6	6.3	74.6	83.1	3.8	79.9
University Degree	85.8	1.3	84.6	82.8	4.3	79.2	87.8	4.1	84.1
15 - 24 years	63.2	7.5	58.5	68.3	13.2	59.3	66.2	13.3	57.4
0 - 8 years	49.7	22.6	38.7	49.6	21.7	38.4	48.0	16.4	55.4
University Degree	83.3	6.2	78.5	81.7	6.4	76.4	89.1	12.0	78.5
25 years and Over	69.1	3.1	67.0	69.6	7.2	64.6	70.0	5.4	66.2
0 - 8 years	50.6	4.7	48.2	49.9	9.7	45.1	48.5	8.1	44.6
University Degree	86.1	0.8	85.5	82.9	4.0	79.6	87.6	3.3	84.7
Toronto City									
Both Sexes	65.9	5.0	62.6	65.4	10.7	58.4	68.3	8.0	62.9
0 - 8 years	47.5	7.2	44.1	44.5	16.7	37.1	49.4	4.9	47.0
High School	66.9	5.8	63.0	65.6	14.1	56.4	63.8	12.3	56.0
Some Post Secondary	67.5	5.4	64.0	69.0	9.5	62.5	63.7	8.6	58.3
Post Secondary	78.5	5.2	74.4	82.5	9.0	75.3	82.0	8.5	75.1
University Degree	82.0	1.7	80.6	81.1	4.1	77.7	87.5	3.9	84.1
15 - 24 years	66.5	9.4	60.2	65.9	16.1	55.3	63.8	13.7	55.0
0 - 8 years	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
University Degree	73.0	nil	73.0	79.1	4.7	76.3	93.0	1.8	90.9
25 years and Over	65.8	3.8	63.3	65.3	9.3	59.2	69.6	6.5	65.1
0 - 8 years	47.3	6.3	44.3	44.8	15.5	37.9	49.9	4.4	47.7
University Degree	83.0	1.9	81.4	81.2	4.2	77.8	86.9	4.1	83.3

*All data are for fourth quarter.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Research Division of the City of Toronto Department of Planning and Development for making these data available.

Table A-2
LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, BY AGE AND SEX,
TORONTO REGION, 1980 - 1984

	1980*			1982*			1984*		
Toronto CMA	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment Population Ratio (%)	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment Population Ratio (%)	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment Population Ratio (%)
Both Sexes	69.4	4.2	66.5	70.6	9.3	64.1	70.8	6.6	66.1
15 - 24 years	66.1	7.9	60.9	68.5	14.7	58.4	67.9	12.0	59.7
15 - 19 years	51.5	10.6	46.1	53.7	20.4	42.7	51.6	18.2	42.2
20 - 24 years	79.8	6.2	74.8	81.3	11.4	72.0	81.1	8.8	73.9
25 - 44 years	85.3	3.3	82.5	86.3	8.1	79.3	87.6	5.3	83.0
45 - 54 years	78.4	2.8	76.2	81.7	8.3	75.0	83.2	5.1	79.0
55 - 64 years	64.2	2.6	62.5	64.1	6.1	60.2	62.2	4.7	59.3
65 years and Over	11.5	2.0	11.3	10.1	5.9	9.5	9.9	2.1	9.6
Males	80.7	3.9	77.5	80.7	9.3	73.2	79.8	6.5	74.6
15 - 19 years	50.9	11.3	45.2	54.3	21.9	42.4	48.7	21.9	38.0
20 - 24 years	80.8	7.2	74.9	82.9	13.7	71.5	82.4	9.9	74.2
55 - 64 years	83.8	2.7	81.6	82.3	6.1	77.3	80.5	4.6	76.9
Females	58.8	4.5	56.1	61.1	9.3	55.4	62.4	6.6	58.3
15 - 19 years	52.2	9.8	47.1	53.1	18.9	43.1	54.5	14.9	46.4
20 - 24 years	78.8	5.2	74.7	79.8	9.1	72.5	79.6	7.6	73.6
55 - 64 years	44.0	2.4	42.9	46.2	6.0	43.5	46.2	5.0	43.9
Metropolitan Toronto									
Both Sexes	67.7	4.1	64.9	69.3	8.5	63.4	69.2	7.0	64.4
14 - 24 years	63.2	7.5	58.5	68.3	13.2	59.3	66.2	13.3	57.4
15 - 19 years	48.1	9.1	43.7	52.6	16.9	43.7	50.5	20.3	40.3
20 - 24 years	79.3	6.5	74.2	80.9	11.3	71.8	78.3	9.8	70.6
25 - 44 years	85.2	3.2	82.5	86.2	7.9	79.4	88.6	5.8	83.4
45 - 54 years	79.7	3.2	77.1	80.9	6.7	75.5	84.3	4.9	80.2
55 - 64 years	65.9	2.8	64.0	65.4	5.8	61.6	61.6	4.8	58.7
65 years and Over	11.9	1.2	11.8	10.0	5.8	9.4	10.5	1.7	10.4
City of Toronto									
Both Sexes	65.9	5.0	62.6	65.4	10.7	58.4	68.3	8.0	62.9
15 - 24 years	66.5	9.4	60.2	65.9	16.1	55.3	63.8	13.7	55.0
15 - 19 years	52.9	13.5	45.8	46.8	31.2	32.2	40.6	20.9	32.1
20 - 24 years	74.6	7.7	68.8	79.5	9.7	71.7	80.6	11.1	71.7
25 - 44 years	86.5	4.0	83.0	86.2	8.6	78.8	87.6	6.7	81.7
45 - 54 years	69.7	3.2	67.4	79.2	16.2	66.4	78.5	7.4	74.2
55 - 64 years	56.9	3.6	54.9	58.4	6.1	54.8	58.5	6.8	54.5
65 years and Over	8.9	1.6	8.7	8.1	-	8.1	10.0	5.9	9.5

*All data are for fourth quarter.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Research Division of the City of Toronto Department of Planning and Development for making these data available.

Table A-3
AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEEKS, 1976 - 1984*

	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	Per Cent Change 1984/ 1976
Toronto CMA						
Both Sexes	10.9	12.8	13.1	16.1	18.6	70.6
15 - 24 years	8.5	8.9	9.1	12.9	10.8	27.0
Never worked	-	7.3	-	13.6	14.3	95.9**
45 years and over	11.7	25.3	24.1	21.2	29.4	151.3
Married	11.4	13.8	13.2	16.4	22.1	93.8
Single	10.0	11.3	10.5	14.6	13.5	35.0
Metropolitan Toronto						
Both Sexes	10.8	12.7	13.7	15.7	18.5	71.3
15 - 24 years	8.2	8.6	9.8	14.1	11.4	39.0
45 years and over	11.8	26.9	22.5	17.6	30.1	155.1
Married	12.2	15.6	13.0	15.6	21.0	72.1
Single	8.3	8.5	11.3	15.5	14.6	75.9
City of Toronto						
Both Sexes	11.8	13.2	14.7	20.7	21.8	84.7
15 - 24 years	8.4	7.6	10.3	17.0	12.8	52.4
45 years and over	-	-	-	27.7	34.9	-
Married	10.4	11.5	13.6	20.4	28.4	176.9
Single	12.0	15.0	12.7	18.6	15.2	26.7

*All data are for fourth quarter.
**1984/1978.
Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Research Division of the City of Toronto Department of Planning and Development for making these data available.

Table A-4
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1976 - 1984*

	1976 (000)	1977 (000)	1978 (000)	1979 (000)	1980 (000)	1981 (000)	1982 (000)	1983 (000)	1984 (000)	Change 1984/1976 No. (000)	Change 1984/1976 %
Toronto CMA											
Number in Labour Force	1,394.6	1,460.3	1,529.5	1,616.2	1,644.2	1,691.2	1,706.8	1,730.7	1,782.0	387.4	27.8
Manufacturing	367.0	363.1	382.8	437.6	431.2	471.0	431.4	425.0	448.8	81.8	22.3
Construction	87.9	84.0	87.7	90.0	87.1	101.6	84.5	82.9	90.6	2.7	3.1
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	110.4	113.5	111.9	125.4	130.8	119.2	128.6	129.5	112.0	1.6	1.4
Trade	234.1	273.5	279.6	282.6	263.1	290.3	298.2	295.0	300.8	66.7	28.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	114.0	123.9	138.2	131.5	141.9	142.1	131.9	144.4	162.5	48.5	42.5
Comm., Bus. & Personal Services	391.7	405.6	432.0	454.6	485.0	474.9	522.5	555.0	560.6	168.9	43.1
Public Administration	72.9	75.4	75.4	75.3	83.6	72.4	87.1	73.8	83.1	10.2	14.0
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	5.0	9.3	7.4	6.6	1.3	25.4
Manufacturing	5.1	6.3	5.2	5.1	4.5	6.0	12.6	7.8	6.7	1.6	31.4
Construction	8.1	8.1	8.0	5.4	6.2	5.0	15.6	13.5	11.2	3.1	38.3
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	3.0	4.1	4.2	2.1	2.8	1.2	7.8	4.9	4.8	1.8	60.0
Trade	4.5	5.7	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.2	6.8	6.8	6.4	1.9	42.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3.8	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.3	3.6	(0.2)	(5.3)
Comm., Bus. & Personal Services	5.1	5.3	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.9	7.6	6.3	5.5	0.4	7.8
Public Administration	3.7	2.6	6.5	4.4	3.5	3.3	6.4	5.8	3.8	0.1	2.7

*All data for fourth quarter.
Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the Research Division of the City of Toronto Department of Planning and Development for making these data available.

Table A-5

GENERAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE CASES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO,
1977 - 1983

	1977	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Employable						
Family Units						
Male	2,131	2,071	1,703	1,643	1,874	3,111
Female	157	230	1,041	847	2,036	3,758
Single Persons						
Male	4,123	4,460	4,171	3,597	4,473	8,211
Female	1,216	1,876	1,819	1,287	1,439	2,477
Dependents	5,747	5,429	5,774	5,432	7,872	13,798
Total	13,374	14,066	14,508	12,806	17,694	31,355
Unemployable						
Family Units						
Male	1,556	1,620	1,639	1,552	1,534	1,803
Female	4,436	4,303	3,578	3,733	2,361	1,259
Single Persons						
Male	4,527	5,069	4,603	5,464	5,493	6,081
Female	3,919	4,213	3,976	4,491	4,614	5,047
Dependents	11,915	11,226	9,741	9,677	7,170	5,695
Total	26,353	26,431	23,537	24,917	21,172	19,885
Grand Total	39,843	40,608	38,233	37,885	38,987	51,417
Hostel	3,288	3,226	3,473	3,694	3,662	4,723
Supplementary Aid	6,461	7,716	8,716	7,407	1,194	1,893
Special Assistance	13,580	19,295	15,833	19,095	4,623	17,040

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report (Various Years).

Table A-6

FAMILY BENEFITS CASES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO,
1977 - 1983

	1977	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cases						
Aged	1,262	1,249	1,431	1,831	2,149	2,442
Disabled & Blind	8,191	7,207	6,773	6,334	5,849	5,732
Permanently Unemloyed	3,461	4,471	5,061	5,752	6,230	6,953
Others	985	893	835	786	730	687
Mothers	11,791	11,555	11,411	11,613	11,492	12,516
Total	26,264	25,926	26,973	27,943	28,127	30,232
Dependents	27,869	25,592	25,243	25,447	24,922	26,308
Beneficiaries	53,792	51,179	51,392	52,483	52,126	55,544
Cases with Children	13,151	12,806	13,107	13,353	13,192	14,261
Children	25,557	23,440	22,958	23,011	22,383	23,886
Children/Case	1.95	1.83	1.75	1.72	1.70	1.67

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report (Various Years).

Table A-7
GENERAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES, SUPPLEMENTARY AID AND SPECIAL ASSISTANCE IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND ONTARIO, 1976 - 1983

	1976	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
General Welfare Beneficiaries						
Metropolitan Toronto	41,105	40,667	38,326	37,992	37,963	50,470
Ontario	124,763	126,692	131,071	136,909	148,258	193,344
Per Cent Metropolitan Toronto of Ontario	32.9	32.1	29.2	27.7	25.6	26.1
GWA Expenditures in Last Fiscal Quarter ($000)						
Metropolitan Toronto	12,170	15,373	15,695	17,920	19,836	29,585
Ontario	35,060	43,865	48,094	57,544	68,622	100,532
Supplementary Aid Expenditures/Total (%)						
Metropolitan Toronto	4.5	5.0	6.0	4.9	2.2	2.8
Ottawa-Carleton	2.9	3.2	5.4	5.5	3.7	4.1
Ontario	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.1	1.8	1.8
Special Assistance/Total GWA Expenditures (%)						
Metropolitan Toronto	6.8	7.1	9.3	7.1	4.3	4.1
Ottawa-Carleton	5.4	5.7	7.1	8.6	6.6	8.9
Ontario	4.9	5.1	6.0	5.1	3.4	3.2

Source: Ontario, Ministry of Community and Social Services, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report (various years).

Table A-8

SOCIAL SERVICE FUNDING, METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND ONTARIO,
1976/77 AND 1981/82

	$ Year Ending March 1977			$ Year Ending March 1982			$ in 1982		$/Unit of Service 1982	
	Metropolitan Toronto	Ontario	Metro % of Province	Metropolitan Toronto	Ontario	Metro % of Province	Metropolitan Toronto	Ontario	Metropolitan Toronto	Ontario
Charitable Homes for Aged										
Residential Care (days)	662,114	2,174,843	30.4	986,230	2,438,300	40.4)	15,233,993	34,736,885	$11.58	$10.16
Extended Care (days)	314,718	858,930	36.7	329,595	980,748	33.6)				
Municipal Homes for the Aged										
Residential Care (days)	360,831	2,875,990	12.5	281,780	2,886,575	9.8)				
Satellite Care (days)	-	-	-	177,025	297,475	59.5)	31,732,127	148,827,004	$27.02	$21.62
Extended Care (days)	665,853	3,195,659	20.8	715,400	3,697,778	19.3)				
Total (days)	2,003,550	9,105,422	22.0	2,490,030	10,300,676	24.2	46,966,060	183,563,889	$18.86	$17.82
Children's Mental Health Centres (children)	-	-	-	3,840	16,857	22.8	22,038,489	74,467,668	$5,739.19	$4,417.61
Day Nurseries										
Municipal (spaces)	2,224	7,807	28.5	2,507	8,370	30.0)				
Private Corporations (spaces)	595	2,553	23.3	1,151	4,624	24.9)	29,356,209	63,564,281	$1,345.26	$981.45
Other (spaces)	14,249	38,317	37.2	18,164	51,772	35.1)				
Total (spaces)	17,068	48,677	35.0	21,822	64,766	33.7)				

Source: Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services: Expenditures by Municipality. (Various Years)

Table A-9

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIAL SERVICES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1980 AND 1984

	1980 ($)	1984 ($)	Per Cent Increase 1980 - 1984
By Service Provider			
Charitable Services	31,498,889	55,997,518	78
Metropolitan Toronto Services	91,781,450	156,688,880	71
Province Services	20,446,659	59,145,060	189
Total	141,103,875	271,811,458	93
By Contributor			
Charitable	5,292,721	9,169,808	73
Metropolitan Toronto	16,398,668	31,055,344	89
Province	119,412,486	231,586,306	94
Total	141,103,875	271,811,458	93
	(%)	(%)	
Contributors By Per Cent of Total			
Charitable	1.46	1.48	
Metropolitan Toronto	11.65	11.67	
Province	86.71	86.86	
Total	100.00	100.00	

Source: Ontario, Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (various years).

Table A-10

PER CAPITA SOCIAL SERVICE EXPENDITURES BY SERVICE,
ONTARIO AND METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1980 AND 1984

	Per Capita Expenditure					
	1980		1984	1980 - 1984	1984	
	Prov.	Metro	Prov.	Change Above Inflation	Metro	Change Above Inflation
Municipal Homes	12.96	10.39	22.41	+4.52	22.48	+8.14
Charitable Inst. for Adults	3.53	6.62	5.21	+0.34	8.69	-0.44
Elderly Persons Centres			0.35		0.46	
Home Support Services			0.56		1.06	
(Subtotal, Services to Elderly)	(17.23)	(18.24)	(28.53)	+4.75	(32.69)	+7.52
Day Nurseries	6.23	9.09	11.61	+3.01	18.63	+6.08
CAS	15.83	21.56	22.66	+.82	29.86	+0.11
Child Abuse	0.17	0.17	0.11	-.12	0.32	+.08
Children's Services	0.08	0.03	0.14	+.03	0.02	-.02
Juvenile Delinquency	0.07	0.04	0.01	-.09	0.02	-.04
Correctional Services	0.33	nil	0.52	+.06	-	-
Institutions for C & Y	1.13	1.32	1.58	+.02	2.20	+0.38
Mental Health	6.54	7.06	10.89	+1.86	18.01	+8.27
(Subtotal, Services to Youth)	(30.38)	(39.27)	(47.52)	+5.60	(69.06)	+14.87
Homemaker & Nursing	0.92	0.96	1.31	+.04	2.31	+1.00
Vocational Rehab.	1.13	1.12	2.32	+.76	2.32	+0.77
Half-Way Houses	0.39	0.47	0.62	+.08	0.81	+0.16
Handicapped Res. Serv.	-	-	0.62	+.62	1.04	+1.04
Workshops for Disabled	0.98	1.72	1.56	+.21	3.71	+1.34
Interpreter Services	-	-	0.08	+.08	0.34	+0.34
Credit Counselling	-	-	0.14	+.14	0.11	+0.11
FSA & Family Services	0.11	0.21	0.21	+.06	0.45	+0.16
-	(3.53)	(4.48)	(6.86)	+1.99	(11.09)	+4.91
Work Activity	0.19	0.12	0.32	+.06	0.27	+0.10
GWA Counselling	-		0.44	+.44	0.62	+0.62
-	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.76)	+.50	(0.89)	+0.72
Total	50.52	60.69	83.67	+13.95	113.73	+29.98

Source: Ontario, Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (1980 and 1984).